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Georgetown Commercial Architecture WISCONSIN AVENUE

The map shows the layout of Georgetown, D.C., with the Potomac River to the west and south. Key streets include Wisconsin Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue, and various local streets like St. Peter's, St. John's, and St. Paul's. The map also shows the location of St. Peter's Church, the Navy Yard, and the Georgetown Commercial District. The map is titled 'Georgetown Commercial Architecture Wisconsin Avenue'.

MAP
OF
GEORGETOWN, D.C.

Published by
FAEHTZ & PRATT
1874

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FAEHTZ & PRATT
1874

GEORGETOWN COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE - WISCONSIN AVENUE

Northwest Washington, District of Columbia

Historic American Buildings Survey Selections

Number 3

Issued Jointly By

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Room 7000, Interior Building
18th and C Streets, N. W. - Washington, D. C. 20240

and

THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
1730 North Lynn Street - Arlington, Virginia 22209

March, 1967

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II

INTRODUCTION

The Old Georgetown Act of 1950 officially acknowledges the historical and architectural significance of Georgetown (see Appendix, page 107). The controls established by the Act, firmly supported by a vigilant and concerned group of citizens, have been successful to a considerable extent in maintaining the distinctive architectural character of the area.

Wisconsin Avenue, a major commercial thoroughfare, is subject to greater pressures than most of the Georgetown historic district. The threat of change to meet expanding business needs was one consideration which led to the selection of Wisconsin Avenue for recording by the Historic American Buildings Survey. The primary consideration, however, was the rich and representative variety of the structures bordering the Avenue. These range in age from the eighteenth to the early twentieth century and in type from an early and substantially unaltered warehouse to a Georgian Revival school now adapted for professional office use.

Although this selection is devoted principally to commercial architecture, Wisconsin Avenue cannot be adequately recorded without the inclusion of some non-business buildings. Therefore a few examples of essentially residential type and one church have been chosen to demonstrate the multiform diversity of Wisconsin Avenue structures.

The documentation and recording of these buildings was planned in April, 1966 by the Commission of Fine Arts, the Historic American Buildings Survey and many dedicated Washington residents. Dr. James Philip Noffsinger, Architect with the National Park Service and Professor of Architecture at the University of Kentucky; assisted by Thomas R. Martinson, Student Assistant Architect with the National Park Service and a student at the University of Minnesota; and Marc Blair, photographer; completed the field work in September, 1966.

JOHN DAVIDSON HOUSE

1220 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W.

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

JOHN DAVIDSON HOUSE

Location: 1220 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.
(Note: Prior to 1881, Wisconsin Avenue was called High Street and had different address numbers. From 1881 to 1906, Wisconsin Avenue was known as 32nd Street and had present address numbers.)

Present Owner: Moses Hower and wife, Annie

Present Occupant: Quizzicum Book Shop

Present Use: Used book shop

Statement of Significance: One of the few substantially unaltered eighteenth-century buildings remaining in the Georgetown commercial district.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners; the building is located in Square 1207, part of lot 91 in Beatty and Hawkins addition to Georgetown, now taxed as lot 859. The following is an incomplete chain of title:
 - 1807 General John Davidson "of the City of Annapolis, Maryland" died, leaving the property to his widow, Ann Maria Davidson. Will Book 1, page 261, July 1, 1806, probated April 3, 1807.
 - 1809 Ann Maria Davidson
To
Ninian Magruder
Deed, July 17, 1809 recorded August 25, 1809 in Liber W folio 359
 - 1823 Ninian Magruder died, leaving the property to his daughter, Eliza Mary Mosher and her heirs. Will Book 3, page 230, June 19, 1821, probated March 7, 1823.
 - 1873 Eliza Mary Mosher
Hugh Caperton et ux Eliza J. (daughter of Eliza M.)
To
Jared C. Nichols
Deed, March 19, 1873 recorded March 25, 1873 in Liber 711 folio 90

- 1875 William Stickney
George H. Plank
Trustees for Jared C. Nichols et ux Sarah E.
To
Eliza Mary Mosher
Deed, October 25, 1875 recorded November 4, 1875 in
Liber 803 folio 225
- 1877 Eliza Mary Mosher died, leaving the property to
William H. Clagett in trust for her son, Theodore
Mosher, and his family. Will Book 16, page 350,
January 15, 1875, codicil March 31, 1876, probated
November 6, 1877.
- 1885 William J. Miller
Howard C. Clagett
Trustees by Decree of Equity dated October 31,
1884, ratified July 1885.
To
William H. Clagett
Deed, August 22, 1885 recorded August 22, 1885 in
Liber 1136 folio 455
- 1892 William H. Clagett died leaving the property to
his wife, Adele Clagett, and her heirs. Will Book
32, page 355, November 15, 1890, probated October 27,
1892.
- 1899 Adele Clagett
To
Mary C. Perin
National Safe Deposit Savings & Trust Co.
Deed in Trust, January 23, 1899 recorded January 24,
1899 in Liber 2376 folio 105
- 1902 Mary C. Perin
National Safe Deposit Savings & Trust Co.
Trustees for Adele Clagett
To
James Gallagher
- 1911 James Gallagher died, leaving the property to
his wife, Ann Sophia Gallagher, and his daughter
Catherine L. Gallagher. Will Book 77, page 424,
June 4, 1910, probated December 11, 1911.
- 1918 Ann S. Gallagher
Catherine L. Gallagher Hurney
To
Moses Hower and wife, Annie
Deed, May 9, 1918 recorded May 13, 1918 in
Liber 4078 folio 11.
2. Date of erection: c. 1790.
(Note: Federal Assessment for Baltimore and D. C. 1798
shows one dwelling house and one out house on this lot

in Georgetown owned by John Davidson and occupied by William Cranch. [Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland. Microfilm M 862]. It seems plausible that the house was built in the latter half of the eighteenth century, as there is an Assignment of Mortgage on the property dated April 4, 1789, recorded in Liber E folio 176 [Courthouse, Rockville, Maryland]).

Records of the City of Georgetown, D. C., National Archives Record Group 351, Microcopy M 605, Assessment of Real & Personal Property, list the following:

Roll #7 - 1800-1807 - John Davidson - lot on High Street (now Wisconsin) with brick house and store - \$4500

Roll #8 - 1808-1812 - Ninian Magruder - Part of lot 91, on High Street - improved - \$4000

Roll # 9 - 1813-1818 - Ninian Magruder - same - large brick house - \$6500

Roll #10 - 1815- Ninian Magruder - same - 3-story brick house - \$6500

3. Architect: Not known.
4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None known.
5. Notes on alterations and additions:

The following permits were listed in the Building Permits Department, District Building, District of Columbia:

April 30, 1937	201968 (sign)
April 18, 1943	260044 (sign)
June 28, 1946	286680 (sign)
March 3, 1948	303594 (repair)
March 11, 1948	303870 (fence)

6. Important old views: None known.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

Washington directories provide the following tenant information:

1914	Vacant
1915-1918	Mary M. Burke, boarding
1919-1936	Moses Hower, shoe repair, with various tenants
1937	Mrs. Annie Hower, shoe repair

1938-1939 Irving Garfinkle
1938-1942 Leonard Garfinkle, shoe repair
1954 Emma W. Stephens, real estate and insurance,
and other tenants.

Prepared by Dr. James Philip Noffsinger
Architect
National Park Service
September 2, 1966

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Davidson House is a very early Georgetown commercial building which combines a ground floor shop area with living quarters above; it is extremely utilitarian in design with little architectural embellishment.
2. Condition of fabric: Deteriorating.

B. Technical Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 23' [3 bay front] x approximately 100' [including ells]; four stories in height.
2. Foundations: Brick to grade.
3. Wall construction: White painted red-orange brick laid in Flemish bond on east [street] elevation; common bond, side elevations; common bond with headers every four courses, rear walls. Walls have undergone much repair work, notably over window openings.
4. Chimneys: Brick chimney, 4'-4" square, on west gable of roof; three-course projecting brick cap.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Old but not original storefront, some plywood repairs at base, beveled wood enframements; main wooden door within is of plain design. Side door [to the south, on east front elevation] -- encased in heavy beveled wooden enframement is composed of five-paneled insets. Molding over doors consists of [top to bottom]: ovolo, astragal, cyma reversa, corona, fillet. Paneled reveals, transoms are old: no elements of doorway show signs of recent alteration.

- b. Windows and shutters: Not original - one-over-one - light double-hung wooden sash, stone sills. Shutter pintles remain although shutters have been removed. Small openings in gable ends on north and south walls. Every window lintel on original building has been reworked.
6. Roof:
- a. Shape, covering: Gabled roof is tin-covered.
 - b. Framing: Wooden.
 - c. Cornice, eaves: Projecting tin cornice is of plain design. Metal gutter appears to be old.
 - d. Dormers: None.
- C. Technical Description of Interiors: Interiors have been gutted and not restored in any manner. Walls on street floor are of brick with plaster finish. Upper floors were not otherwise recorded.
- D. Site:
- 1. General setting and orientation: Faces east on Wisconsin Avenue, just north of M Street in a busy and, for the most part, well maintained section of the Georgetown commercial district.
 - 2. Enclosures: None.
 - 3. Outbuildings: None. Two brick ells have been added to the elevation west of the original building. The first appears as a "saltbox," its roof joining the main roof at the eaves and continuing with a lesser pitch. The second extends directly westward from the first, its roof pitching gently from south to north. Brickwork has been greatly altered and many alterations to masonry construction are evident.
 - 4. Walks: Fronts on modern concrete public sidewalk to the east.
 - 5. Landscaping: None.

Prepared by Thomas R. Martinson
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
August 10, 1966



Francis Dodge Warehouse
1006 Wisconsin Avenue

photo: Marc Blair, 1966



John Davidson House
1220 Wisconsin Avenue

photo: Marc Blair, 1966

FRANCIS DODGE WAREHOUSE

1006 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W.

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

FRANCIS DODGE WAREHOUSE

Location: 1006 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.
(Note: Prior to 1881, Wisconsin Avenue was called High Street and had different address numbers. From 1881 to 1906, Wisconsin Avenue was known as 32nd Street and had present address numbers.)

Present Owner: Carolinian Corporation founded by Donald Stetson Davis, Yacht Zephyrus, 1020 Maine Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. and Dr. Alfred E. Jackson, 814 Stafford St., Arlington, Virginia.

Present Occupant: Vacant.

Present Use: It is proposed to use this structure as a museum of the port of Georgetown.

Statement of Significance: This building is one of a row of three late 18th century warehouses which preserve most of their original architectural features and were typical of the Georgetown waterfront.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The following information is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which the structure was built. The site is in Square 1188, present lot 816, part of lot 74 of the original plan of Georgetown. The reference for the following material is the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

1807 Deed June 16, 1807 recorded June 25, 1807 in Liber R folio 406 containing a clause about the building of wharves and the construction of docks and slips
Benjamin Oden
To
Allen Dodge
Francis Dodge
tenants in common

1807 Deed June 15, 1807 recorded June 25, 1807 in Liber R folio 408 for lots 74 and 75
Philip B. Key
Walter S. Chandler
To
Benjamin Oden

- 1824 Deed July 1, 1824 recorded October 22, 1824 in
Liber WB 12 folio 253
Allen Dodge and wife Mary
To
Francis Dodge
- 1835 Deed July 15, 1835 recorded July 16, 1835 in
Liber WB 54 folio 365
Richard Davis
To
Francis Dodge

2. Date of erection: The building is probably late 18th century.
3. Architect: Unknown.
4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known.
5. Notes on alterations: Though the original form of this building is apparently preserved, there have been numerous changes which can be seen in the walls. Part of the south wall of the building is stone. (Mentioned in a Lease August 26, 1813 recorded November 23, 1813 in Liber AF folio 468 as part of an "old stone house").
6. Important old views: Block in which warehouse stands is shown in photograph taken by George Barnard during Civil War - [Library of Congress, Division of Prints and Photographs, B 8171-290]

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

Washington directories provide the following tenant information:

1808	W. and C. Smith
1835	Roswell Woodward
1896-1922	Wm. H. Gaskins and Sons, coopers
1923-1926	vacant
1927-1931	Paul F. Brandstedt Inc., sheet metal
1932-1943	vacant
1954-1966	W. H. Winslow, paint company storage
1966	Carolinian Corporation

C. Supplemental Material:

The following is an incomplete summary of research on the Dodge Warehouses by Mary (Mrs. William) Mitchell, 1718 Hoban Road, N.W., Washington, D.C.

"The property first entered the D.C. Land Records in 1807 when Francis Dodge of Georgetown and his brother Allen of Newburyport,

Massachusetts bought it for \$3,300. [Liber R folio 17 recorded June 25, 1807.] Dodge's name first appears in the U.S. Census for 1800 under that of Isaac Tenney who had also come from Newburyport. Dodge was eighteen years old.

"Grantor of this property was Benjamin Oden, trustee for heirs of his father-in-law, Stephen West, of Prince Georges County, Maryland, who had died in 1803. Back to 1792 the property was still in West's possession. It measured 104' on Wisconsin Avenue (Water Street in those days) by 80'-2" on K (Keys at that time), and the north and west lines were parallel to these. On it was a 'large stone house.' The bearing wall inside the present warehouse and the foundations reaching to the corner, both of thick stone and solid mortar, are undoubtedly part of the original building. It is possible this was a so-called Rolling House, to which hogsheads of tobacco would be rolled down the hill for inspection, weighing and then shipment. Whether the wall was the north or south wall of the house is not clear.

"In 1813 Dodge leased this part of his purchase to Richard Elliott (Liber AF folio 31). The property leased measured 55' from the corner up to the 'south end-wall of a 2-story brick house late in occupation of Isaac Tenney.' 1006 Wisconsin Avenue is probably the house referred to. If it was on the property when Dodge bought it, the deed does not so state. The Assessment Volumes for 1808 and 1813 may clarify this. The lease occurred in the middle of the War of 1812 when all shipping came to a halt.

"Four months after the war was over, he [Dodge] was ready to start again. On April 10, 1815, he and two other men bought the 130-ton brig, "Adeline," and registered her for foreign trade at the Port of Georgetown. But they were over-eager, for England didn't open her West Indian ports to U.S. commerce until 1830, and a small vessel like this would have been uneconomical for the transatlantic trade.

"However Dodge was already prospering. He had bought a large mansion from Nicholas Lingan in 1811 and surrounding lots for pasture and gardens at the corner of what is now 31st and Q Streets. In 1821 he bought 68' wharfage on the SW corner of Wisconsin (High) and K (Water Street by then - names were switched in 1818) from the Georgetown Corporation, and 37 more feet with a brick warehouse along the south line of Water with wharfage.

"In 1824 he bought out his brother for \$5,500. In 1828 he and an Alexandria merchant bought "Olympia," a 199-ton brig, also "Hope and Folly," a 91-ton schooner. Soon he had accumulated enough wharfage to total 150' along the waterfront, and began to buy docks and more warehouses near the foot of 31st Street (Congress). During the Thirties he had major shares in "Rubicon" 120 tons, "Rambler," "Potomac" 147 tons, "Kathleen Jackson" 456 tons, "Caledonia" 647 tons, and "Frances Depau" 595 tons. All these were registered at the Port of Georgetown for foreign trade, and can be assumed to have docked on the wharfage directly across from the Lot 74 warehouse. By 1840 it presented the busy wharf scene, typical of other seaboard towns.

"In 1834 the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal was extended to Harpers Ferry. Business correspondence of Francis Dodge now in the Peabody Room at the Georgetown Public Library reveals that he traded in commodities like grain and lime transported on the Canal from the fertile hinterland and then shipped to New York and New England. With the opening of the Canal, surplus water was available for waterpower, and in 1835 the Congress passed an Act allowing Georgetown to draw on it to operate flour and cotton mills. Dodge helped back a large flour mill at the west end of town. This meant that the export of flour via the coasting trade to the north was also part of the business conducted from the main warehouse.

"Francis Dodge, Jr. first appeared in partnership with his father in 1832, when they, together with two other local merchants, bought the brig "Rubicon." William A. Gordon's colorful description of the souvenirs in the old warehouse shows the wide extent of the family's commerce with foreign parts:

'... Still lower down was the Dodge warehouse, a never ending source of delight. The firm was engaged in trading in their own vessels with the West Indies and South America, and were large importers of sugar and molasses. Each year a sale took place, the wharves being covered with hogsheads, and buyers from the large cities of the North attending. On these occasions, the boys were allowed to move about through the rows of hogsheads supplied with long straws, which they would dip through the bunghole open for inspection and feast on the molasses drawn out. The counting house was capacious, and decorated with curios brought from the tropics, such as flying fish, shark's jaws, and sword-fish and saw-fish. On the sale days

elaborate lunches were served, with fine cigars and every variety of drinkables for the guests. Out from the counting room extended a wide platform overlooking the river, furnished with chairs and benches, which on warm summer afternoons was used as a meeting and lounging place by the friends of the proprietors....'

[William A. Gordon: "Recollections of a Boyhood in Georgetown," in Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C., vol. 20, 1917, p. 131.]

"A. H. Dodge, F. D. Jr.'s brother, younger by ten years, became a partner in 1844 when the brothers bought "Sturges," 130-ton schooner. During the forties, they took shares in seven other vessels, five schooners enrolled for the coasting trade, a brig and a bark registered for foreign trade. Commodities advertised regularly in the Georgetown Advocate (copies at the Peabody Room, Georgetown Branch, District of Columbia Public Library) show a predominately West Indian origin.

"Francis Dodge died October 10, 1851. On March 20, 1854 when the estate was finally settled, the property in Lot 74 was still intact with the dimensions given in the original deed Liber R folio 17. (Settlement of the estate appears in Liber JAS 79 folios 1-55.)

On October 5, 1857 the house of F. & A. H. Dodge failed, and all properties were assigned to H. C. Matthews and Edward Chapman as receivers. At a sale on December 4, 1858 (Liber JAS folio 167), the warehouse at 1000 Wisconsin sold for \$4,000 to William R. Edes. (Liber JAS folio 176) records another sale to Edes in 1859. Further research at the Land Deeds will tell whether both 1000 and 1006 were thus transferred to Edes. In 1860 (Liber JAS folio 198) George Shoemaker, Flour Inspector, bought the 'shed and warehouse on Water (K) Street adjoining the Edes property for \$1,050.' This would be the Krause restaurant now (1966) for sale. On June 13, 1863 (Liber NCT folio 7) Shoemaker deeded this property to his son George, Jr., who had been clerk for the brothers before the bankruptcy.

"During the Civil War the warehouse and offices at that corner were shared by N. P. Denison, Commission Merchant, and the N. Y. Steamship Line. Since Edes was one of seven independent flour merchants operating with war contracts out of Georgetown, and the annual wartime local volume was around 200,000 barrels of flour, this was again one of the old Port's busiest corners."

FRANCIS DODGE WAREHOUSE
HABS No. DC-100 (Page 6)

Prepared by Dr. James Philip Noffsinger
Architect
National Park Service
August 16, 1966

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Dodge Warehouse is the center building in a group of three late 18th century Georgetown waterfront warehouses. It has escaped not only excessive alteration but the seemingly inevitable destruction visited upon--in one form or another--nearly all of the waterfront structures dating from Georgetown's maritime era in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Although merely functional in design, the Dodge Warehouse possesses an architectural integrity of character that is matched by few commercial structures, large or small, in the Georgetown Historic District.
2. Condition of fabric: Surrounded by other structures, only the east facade of the warehouse is visible to any extent. Although the oft-patched exterior wall has suffered some structural deterioration and missing bricks, the warehouse appears to be sound and the interior fabric appears to be well-maintained.

B. Technical Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 25'-10 1/2" (three-bay front) x 47'-6"; two-and-one-half stories in height; rectangular in layout.
2. Foundations: Rubble stone masonry, exposed above grade on south bay of east elevation by steep (north to south slope of site)
3. Wall construction: Original Flemish bond red brickwork has been extensively repaired in common bond.
4. Chimneys: Red brick chimney (1'-8" x approximately 6' rises above north party wall east of ridge; two-course brick cap bevels inward slightly at top.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: Main entry has an approximately 5' masonry opening in central bay of east elevation; light wooden enframements entirely within masonry opening; wooden sill and flanking vertical fenders protect lower half of opening; two concrete steps below; worn plain metal-covered wooden double doors.
- b. Windows and shutters: Six-over-six-light double-hung wooden sash, wooden sills, flat brick arches over openings. Window in central bay of second floor is result of alteration of a supposedly earlier door (lower part of earlier larger opening now boarded in). Triple segmental-arched openings in west (rear) wall have been closed with brick infilling. Cellar windows on east elevation are in line with upper windows; alteration to south cellar window in east elevation indicates opening may have extended below grade. Pintles on several windows indicate former shutters.

6. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: Gabled (north-south ridge) roof, tin covering.
- b. Framing: Heavy timber, mortise and tennon construction.
- c. Cornice, eaves: Simple brick string course projects immediately below eaves (does not carry through central bay); tin gutter appears to be of early date.
- d. Dormers: Central dormer on east slope of gable roof has projecting gable roof over board and batten door. This hood formerly protected hoisting mechanism. Central dormer on west slope of gable roof aligns with east dormer. Small ventilation dormer on southwest corner of roof is louvered (does not date to original construction of warehouse).

C. Technical Description of Interiors:

FRANCIS DODGE WAREHOUSE
HABS No. DC-100 (Page 8)

1. Floor plans: Open plans with support columns (which run north-south under ridge).
2. Stairways: One-run wooden stairway rises from east to west along south wall, beginning from southeast corner of building (on both first and second floor).
3. Flooring: Random width boards.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Rubble masonry south wall indicates that present warehouse probably incorporated wall of older non-extant structure; numerous repairs and alterations, notably on south wall, are of common bond brick masonry. Ceiling is exposed beam and decking.
5. Doorways and doors: None. Opening with wooden lintel in south wall of first floor level connects with warehouse to south.
6. Trim: None.
7. Hardware: Iron hook is suspended from dormer hood; square iron nails protrude from ceiling beams in garret area near dormer.
8. Lighting: Modern incandescent.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The Dodge Warehouse faces east onto steeply sloping (north to south) Wisconsin Avenue near its intersection with K Street, one-half block north of the Potomac River. The warehouse is enclosed on three sides, sharing party walls with adjacent warehouses to the north and south and abutting a later two-story structure to the west. One-and-one-half blocks south of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, it was once in the center of Georgetown's thriving maritime activity. With a shift in commercial activity as well as location, the warehouse is now located well away from the most vital areas of modern-day commercial Georgetown.
2. Enclosures: None.

3. Outbuildings: None.
4. Walks: Abuts modern public sidewalk to the east.
5. Landscaping: None.

Prepared by Thomas R. Martinson
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
August 17, 1966

FRAME HOUSE

1530 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W.

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

FRAME HOUSE

Location: 1530 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.
(Note: Prior to 1881, Wisconsin Avenue was called High Street and had different address numbers. From 1881 to 1906, Wisconsin Avenue was known as 32nd Street and had present address numbers.)

Present Owner: Suter's Tavern, Incorporated et. al.

Present Use: Georgetown Club (private)

Statement of Significance: One of the few frame buildings remaining in the commercial district of Georgetown, this structure retains much of its original design.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: This property is located in Square 1255 in parts of lots 183 and 184 of Beatty and Hawkins addition to Georgetown. The following is an incomplete chain of title with references made to records in the Recorder of Deeds Office, District of Columbia.

1793 Deed October 8, 1792, recorded February 21, 1793
in Liber A folio 193

John Beall (of Georgetown) et ux Mary
To

Nichols Gibbs

1796 Deed December 16, 1796 recorded December 29, 1796
in Liber B folio 611

Nichols Gibbs (of Baltimore) et ux Mary
To

Andrew Kaldenbauch

1798 Deed March 31, 1798 recorded April 24, 1798
in Liber C folio 407

John Davidson and wife Maria
To

Andrew Kaldenbauch

Recites that Andrew Kaldenbauch and John Davidson both claim part of this lot and so Davidson has agreed to sell his claimed part to Kaldenbauch.

- 1801 Deed June 6, 1801 recorded June 15, 1801 in
Liber G folio 141
John Davidson and wife Maria
To
Andrew Kaldenbach (Kaltenbach) for Lot 183
- 1805 Deed in Trust October 24, 1805 recorded October 25,
1805 in Liber N folio 315
Andrew Kaldenbach
To
Adam King
- 1806 Assignment April 15, 1806 recorded April 15, 1806 in
Liber P folio 89
Andrew Kaldenbach
To
Robert Clarke
- 1807 Deed in trust June 22, 1807 recorded November 17,
1807 in Liber S folio 300
Mary Sharp (intended wife of Andrew Kaldenbach)
To
Adam King
Andrew Kaldenbach married Susanah Young instead
of Mary Sharp.
- 1808 Deed January 28, 1808 recorded May 4, 1808 in
Liber T folio 323
Daniel Carroll Brent, Marshall of D.C.
To
Thomas Dixon
Sale on May 20, 1807 of land then in the occu-
pancy of Robert Clarke. South part of Lot. 184.
- 1808 Deed January 28, 1808 recorded June 7, 1808 in
Liber U folio 7
Daniel Carroll Brent, Marshall of D.C.
To
John Peter
North part of Lot 184
- 1808 Deed January 28, 1808 recorded June 9, 1808 in
Liber U folio 28
Daniel Carroll Brent, Marshall of D.C.
To
Daniel Renner
For Lot 183
- 1809 Deed January 2, 1809 recorded April 18, 1809 in
Liber V folio 383
John Peter et ux Harriet
To
Daniel Renner
Daniel Bussard tenants in common
North part of lot 184

- 1814 Deed September 7, 1813 recorded March 7, 1814 in
Liber AG folio 196
Daniel Bussard
To
Daniel Renner
- 1814 Deed August 13, 1814 recorded November 2, 1814 in
Liber AH folio 262
Thomas Dixon and wife Catherine
To
Daniel Renner
part of lot 184
- 1818 Trust September 1, 1817 recorded February 24, 1818 in
Liber AQ folio 89
Daniel Renner
To
David English, Cashier of the Union Bank of George-
town. Part of lot 183 and all of lot 184
- 1823 Deed October 14, 1823 recorded October 17, 1823 in
Liber WB folio 209
David English
To
President and Directors of the Union Bank of George
town.
- 1849 Deed in trust June 11, 1849 recorded June 19, 1849 in
Liber JAS 4 folio 381
President and Directors of the Union Bank of Georgetown
To
Francis Dodge, Jr.
- 1849 Deed in trust June 11, 1849 recorded June 19, 1849 in
Liber JAS 4 folio 388
Francis Dodge, Jr., Trustee under Deed in Trust from
the Union Bank of Georgetown.
To
John Marbury
Francis Dodge
Robert Read
Richard Cruikshank
- 1856 Deed May 21, 1856 recorded October 27, 1856 in
Liber JAS 123 folio 230
John Marbury
Robert Read
Richard Cruikshank
Trustees
To
Washington R. Hurdle
- 1856 Deed May 22, 1856 recorded October 27, 1856
in Liber JAS 123 folio 232
Washington R. Hurdle
To
James Hurdle
part of lot 183

- 1857 Deed October 8, 1856 recorded March 20, 1857 in
Liber JAS 130 folio 82
John Marbury
Robert Read
Richard Cruikshank
Trustees
To
Marinus Willet
part of lot 183
- 1862 Deed December 26, 1862 recorded December 27, 1862 in
Liber JAS 227 folio 209
Mary Ann Hurdle et al
To
William E. Bell
part of lot 183
- 1862 Deed December 26, 1862 recorded December 27, 1862 in
Liber JAS 227 folio 211
Washington R. Hurdle et ux Flora H.
To
William E. Bell
part of lot 183
- 1863 Deed April 24, 1863 recorded April 27, 1863 in
Liber NCT 2 folio 300
William E. Bell et ux Catherine L.
To
Charles F. Robinson
part of lot 183
- 1885 Deed May 23, 1885 recorded May 29, 1885 in
Liber 1128 folio 16
William E. Bell and wife Catherine L.
To
William E. Bell, Jr.
parts of lots 183 and 184
- 1886 Deed November 2, 1886 recorded November 11, 1886 in
Liber 1216 folio 323
William E. Bell, Jr.
To
Trangott Rosenbusch
Louis Charles Rosenbusch (son of Trangott)
tenants in common
parts of lots 183 and 184
- 1892 Deed June 30, 1892 recorded July 7, 1892 in
Liber 1695 folio 440
Louis Charles Rosenbusch and wife Elizabeth
To
Trangott Rosenbusch
- 1894 Deed March 19, 1894 recorded March 20, 1894 in
Liber 1886 folio 398
Trangott Rosenbusch and wife Amale
To
William C. Rosenbusch (son of Trangott)

- 1943 Will of William C. Rosenbusch dated
May 8, 1943 devised property to his children:
Helen R. Whitehouse, nee Rosenbusch
William T. Rosenbusch
Loyd A. Rosenbusch
- 1946 Deed August 12, 1946 recorded September 3, 1946 in
Liber 643 folio 424
William T. Rosenbusch et al (heirs of Wm. C.)
To
Clara De Taranto
- 1946 Deed August 27, 1946 recorded September 3, 1946 in
Liber 643 folio 425
Clara De Taranto
To
Joseph M. Wise
- 1946 Deed October 22, 1946 recorded October 29, 1946 in
Liber 647 folio 87
Joseph M. Wise and wife
To
Alfred Arnold
William C. Halpine
- 1951 Deed October 10, 1951 recorded October 12, 1951 in
Liber 750 folio 588
Alfred Arnold
William C. Halpine
To
Frances C. Lauder
- 1959 Deed October 15, 1959 recorded October 23, 1959 in
Liber 894 folio 39
Frances C. Lauder
To
Eighth Realty Corporation et al
- 1965 Deed June 7, 1965 recorded June 22, 1965 in
Liber 14 folio 257
J. Francis Harris, III et al
To
Suter's Tavern Incorporated et al
2. Date of erection: Said to have been built in 1790 as a home. (Mr. Norman Larsen, interview July 20, 1966) However, deed of 1823 listed above mentions only a three-story brick house on site, whereas deed of 1849 listed above mentions "improvements," i.e., buildings (plural). Stylistic evidence suggests a date c. 1845.

3. Architect: Unknown.
4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None known.
5. Notes on alterations and additions: Brick wing erected about 1965. Modern landscaping and fencing.
6. Important old views: None.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

Washington directories provide the following tenant information:

1914-1915	W. H. Shoemaker, oysters
1916	John K. Sawyer
1917	Elmore S. Staples
1918-1923	Walter H. Kerns
1924	George W. Dugan
1925-1928	Lewis Donaldson
1929-1930	Arthur Crismond
1930-1937	Vacant
1938	Mrs. Caroline D. Meggs, antiques
1939	Vacant
1940-1943	Norval J. Skee, upholsterer
1946-1956	Garden Gate Restaurant
1960-1965	Vacant
1966	Georgetown Club (Suter's Tavern Inc.)

Prepared by Dr. James Philip Noffsinger
Architect
National Park Service
August 15, 1966

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This typically post-Federal structure of modest but well-proportioned design is a rare wooden survival of domestic character in a commercial environment.
2. Condition of fabric: Frame structure is in good condition; recently converted into a private club, its interior has been remodeled and a brick addition attached to the south.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed analysis of the data collected during the experiment.

The data was collected over a period of 10 days, and the results are presented in the following sections.

The first section describes the experimental setup and the data collection process.

The second section presents the results of the experiment, including the mean values and standard deviations.

The third section discusses the statistical analysis of the data, including the use of t-tests and ANOVA.

The fourth section presents the conclusions of the experiment, including the main findings and the limitations of the study.

The fifth section provides a summary of the results and a discussion of the implications for future research.

The sixth section presents the references used in the report.

The seventh section provides a list of the symbols and abbreviations used in the report.

The eighth section provides a list of the figures and tables included in the report.

The ninth section provides a list of the equations used in the report.

The tenth section provides a list of the units used in the report.

The eleventh section provides a list of the authors and their affiliations.

The twelfth section provides a list of the dates of the experiments.

The thirteenth section provides a list of the locations of the experiments.

The fourteenth section provides a list of the equipment used in the experiments.

2. Experimental Setup

2.1. Apparatus

The experiment was conducted using a custom-built apparatus. The apparatus consisted of a data acquisition system, a signal generator, and a set of sensors. The data acquisition system was a National Instruments (NI) 6009E, which was connected to a personal computer. The signal generator was a function generator, which was connected to the sensors. The sensors were a set of three piezoelectric sensors, which were connected to the data acquisition system.

The data acquisition system was configured to sample the signals at a rate of 1000 Hz. The signal generator was configured to output a sine wave with a frequency of 10 Hz and an amplitude of 1 V. The sensors were connected to the data acquisition system using shielded cables. The data was stored on a hard drive, and the results were analyzed using a custom-written program.

B. Technical Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Frame structure, 23'-2" x 48'-2"; brick addition measures 11'-11" across Wisconsin Avenue (east) elevation. Two stories in height.
2. Foundations: Brick, stone; openings for early sub-grade windows have been filled in.
3. Wall construction: Frame construction; wooden sheathing of east facade is unusual form of flush siding with wide horizontal channels of rectangular-section cut. Rest of sheathing is standard clapboard.
4. Porches: Cast-iron stoop at entrance rests on cast-iron colonettes. Four of five risers have pierced rinceau pattern. Elaborate newel post terminates wrought and cast-iron railing.
5. Chimneys: None visible.
6. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Original wooden door is 3'-10" wide, has four octagonal and two rectangular panels. Transom is now blocked by wooden panel. Pediment above doorway rests on two acanthus leaf consoles.
 - b. Windows and shutters: Six-over-six-light double-hung wooden sash are framed by wooden surrounds assembled with wooden tenons. Sills 2'-10" wide are visually supported by small consoles; lintels have small-scaled dentils below projecting flat caps. Marks of exterior shutter pintles are visible; interior six-paneled shutters, two central panels louvered, may be original.
7. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: Low-pitched gable, tin covering.
 - b. Framing: Unknown.
 - c. Cornice, eaves: Projecting modillioned wooden cornice incorporates gutter; downspout may be original.
 - d. Dormers: None.

C. Technical Description of Interiors:

Interior has been altered in remodeling from home to restaurant to private dining club.

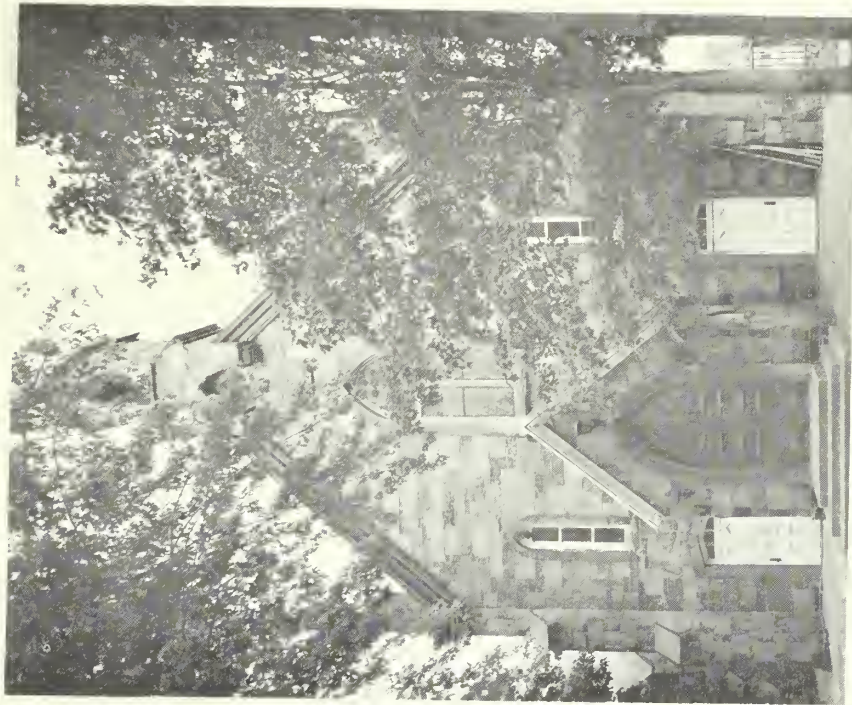
D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The structure faces east on Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., between P and Q Streets, at the north end of Georgetown's commercial strip.
2. Enclosures: Modern wrought-iron fence along public sidewalk encloses small patio in front (east) of brick addition.
3. Outbuildings: None.
4. Walks: Fronts on concrete public sidewalk.
5. Landscaping: None.

Prepared by Thomas R. Martinson
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
August 5, 1966



Frame House
1530 Wisconsin Avenue
photo: Marc Blair, 1966



Grace Protestant Episcopal Church
1041 Wisconsin Avenue
photo: Marc Blair, 1966

GRACE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

1041 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W.

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

GRACE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Location: 1041 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Present Owner: Episcopal Diocese of Washington

Present Occupant: Grace Church

Present Use: Sanctuary

Statement of Significance: The "child" of two early existing Georgetown Episcopal Parishes, Grace Parish was founded in 1855 as a mission church for boatmen and workers from the adjacent C. & O. Canal. With the financial support of District Governor Henry D. Cooke, the existing edifice was constructed in 1866-67; with major repairs in 1923, the structure has remained practically unaltered to this date. Although the architect is unknown, Grace Church bears a striking resemblance to the nearby Oak Hill Chapel designed by James Renwick in 1850.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The following information is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which Grace Church was built. The references are to the records found in the Recorder of Deeds Office, District of Columbia. The building is located in Square 1189, lots 825, 37, 38, 39; Old Square 19, lots 41, 42:

1812 Deed of partition June 17, 1812 recorded October 14, 1812 in Liber AD folio 319
Thomas Peter (receives lot 37)
David Peter (receives lot 38)
George Peter (receives lot 39)
Margaret Dick

1835 Deed May 14, 1835 recorded May 21, 1835 in Liber WB 56 folio 156
Richard Smith
To
Thomas Corcoran
Sale and conveyance for default under trust for Thomas Peter dated September 16, 1829.
Sold September 18, 1829 for \$348.87.

GRACE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
HABS No. DC-101 (Page 2)

- 1836 Deed in Trust March 10, 1836 recorded April 21,
1836 in Liber WB 61 folio 82
William Ramsay et ux Elizabeth
James Peter et ux Susan H.
George Peter
James B. Beverly et ux Jane
heirs and devisees of David Peter, deceased
To
John Marbury
In trust to sell and divide residue among grantors.
- 1839 Deed May 18, 1839 recorded June 3, 1839
in Liber WB 75 folio 230
George W. Peter, Trustee
To
Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown
- 1842 Deed August 6, 1842 recorded September 17, 1842 in
Liber WB 95 folio 24
Thomas Corcoran et ux Emily
To
John Carter
- 1844 Deed June 6, 1844 recorded June 8, 1844 in
Liber WB 109 folio 193
John Marbury, Trustee
To
John Carter
- 1844 Will of John Carter probated July 2, 1850
in Will Book 6 p 300
- 1864 Deed December 5, 1864 recorded December 23, 1864 in
Liber NCT 51 folio 257
George W. Peter et ux Jane B.
To
George Waters
- 1865 Deed September 16, 1865 recorded November 27, 1865 in
Liber RMH 3 folio 226
George Waters
To
Henry D. Cooke
- 1866 Deed January 17, 1866 recorded January 18, 1866 in
Liber RMH 10 folio 114
John Davidson
William C. Magee
Samuel Cropley
A. H. Pickrell

GRACE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
HABS No. DC-101 (Page 3)

Benjamin R. Mayfield
William F. Seymour
William H. Tenney
Philip T. Berry
Trustees of Farmers and Mechanics Bank of
Georgetown.

To
Henry D. Cooke

1867 Deed June 7, 1867 recorded July 29, 1867 in
Liber D 11 folio 455

John Marbury
Robert Dunlop
Trustees of estate of John Carter
To
John Carter O'Neal, heir and devisee

1867 Deed April 13, 1867 recorded August 6, 1867 in
Liber ECE 11 folio 458

John Carter O'Neal, 96th Reg't, English Army
To
Henry D. Cooke

1873 Bankruptcy - Jay Cooke and Company

1874 Assignment for benefit of creditors: February 6,
1874 recorded March 28, 1874 in
Liber 745 folio 206

Jay Cooke et al of Jay Cooke and Company
To
Edwin M. Lewis

1876 January 28, 1876. Declaration is that plaintiff
sues defendants to recover possession of lots 37,
to 42 in Peter's Square, Georgetown, said lots
having a front of about 120 feet on High Street,
between South Street and Second Alley, and run-
ning back 207 feet 4 1/2 inches, with the church
buildings thereon, in which he claims the
fee simple, and of which he was seized on January 1,
1874, when ejected by defendants; that plaintiff
was appointed trustee of said bankruptcy in District
Court of the United States for Eastern District of
Pennsylvania, and as such, claims said property
as aforesaid January 28, 1876 - Defendants sum-
moned personally.

Edwin M. Lewis, trustee of estate of
Jay Cooke
William G. Moorehead
Harris C. Fahnestock
Henry D. Cooke
Pitt Cooke

George C. Thomas
James A. Garland
Jay Cooke, Jr. partners, trading as Jay Cooke and
Company, bankruptcy Henry D. Cooke
vs.
The Vestry of St. John's Parish, Georgetown, D.C.
The Vestry of Christ Church Parish
The Vestry of Grace Church Parish, of same place.

1876 Deed November 15, 1876 recorded December 30, 1876 in
Liber 843 folio 76
Henry D. Cooke et ux Laura S.
To
Edwin M. Lewis, trustee of estate of Jay Cooke & Co.

2. Date of erection: Church, 1866-67; Rectory, 1895;
Parish Hall, 1898. The following excerpts from the
Washington Star, dates as noted, are invaluable as a
"running account" of the Church's physical growth:

Washington Star
26 December, 1865

"THE MISSION PARISH - This very interesting Church
established by the efforts of St. John's and Christ's
churches, and now ready to be established as a parish
with Rev. Mr. Brown as pastor, began on Friday to per-
form its Christmas work for the encouragement of its
members ... the Chapel was very tastefully decorated."

Washington Star
9 January, 1866

"The High Street Episcopal Church held its first
missionary anniversary of its Sabbath School on Sun-
day the 7th inst."

Washington Star
14 July, 1866

"A NEW CHURCH - The Grace Church Parish of the Episcopal
denomination is about erecting a commodious church edi-
fice to be used in future instead of the little wooden
chapel with which the parish began as a mission a short
time ago. The site of the edifice adjoins that of the
chapel on the hill between the canal and Water, High and
Congress Streets, and is an excellent location for such
a church. The building, we understand, is to be about
twice the size of the present chapel, and designed for
an ample audience chamber, rooms for Bible classes, the

sabbath school, and a library for the Rector. It is to be constructed of blue gniess from the Potomac quarries, of which large quantities suitable for building purposes can be obtained within a short distance of the town, and the style of architecture true Gothic. Rev. J. Eastburn Brown, the rector of the parish, is highly esteemed by our citizens as well of other sects as his own [sic]; and his success in promoting the interests of his paris [sic], receives their warmest congratulations. The foundation is being prepared and the corner stone will be laid with appropriate ceremonies in about two weeks."

Washington Star
31 July, 1866

"THE CORNER STONE LAID - As we announced yesterday, the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Grace Church edifice was performed at 6 o'clock. The rectors of St. John's, Christ's, St. Alban's, and Grace Churches, the trustees of Grace Church and a number of members and friends of the church, assembled at the Chapel, and proceeded to the foundation of the Church, where the services were begun by Rev. J. Eastburn Brown, Rector of Grace Church, with the exhortation and prayer. Geo. Water, Esq. of the trustees, announced the contents of the box to be enclosed withing the stone as follows; A Bible, Book of Common Prayer, a Journal of the Diocesan Convention, an epitome of the history of the Parish, a copy of the Episcopalian, two of the daily papers of the district, some coins and specimens of fractional currency. The stone was laid by the rector of the church according to the established form, which was followed with a prayer by Rev. Mr. Chew, rector of St. Alban's, and appropriately addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Tillinghast and Williams, rectors of St. John's and Christ's Churches, and the company was dismissed after prayer with the benediction by the rector of St. Alban's. We mentioned the preparations in progress some days ago for this occasion. The church will be quite an ornament to that portion of the town, and there can be no doubt of its success in the establishment of a permanent congregation."

Washington Star
26 December, 1866

"At Grace Church (the new congregation of which Rev. J. E. Brown is rector) the services were quite interesting. The little Chapel, which will be occupied until their handsome church, now in the process of

erection, shall be completed, was tastefully decorated, great pains having been taken..."

Washington Star
20 April, 1867

"NEW CHURCH - The new Church edifice built for the Grace Church Parish (formerly known as the PE Mission Chapel) will be opened tomorrow, Easter Day. In the morning the Easter Services; in the afternoon, the Sunday School will celebrate the occasion appropriately; at night a sermon, suited to the event, will be preached by the Rev N P Tillinghast. This beautiful and convenient church is the gift of a Christian Gentleman, Mr. Henry D. Cooke, whose praise is in all the churches. The building is of Gothic architect [sic], finished with great taste, but not at the expense of comfort or utility. The entire floor is carpeted, and the seats (which are all to be always free) are covered with rich cushions. The furniture in the chancel and the rector's rooms is gotten up with so much good taste that one need not be told that the wife of the benefactor has had to do with these. The Sunday School room, which will be finished by next Sunday, is just the place for class teaching, having the good old fashioned semi-circle seat in the main school room, and separate apartments for adult Bible classes and the infant class. Tomorrow, therefore, will be a joyful Easter, to the congregation and their numerous friends."

Washington Star
26 December 1867

"AT GRACE CHURCH (P E) - the services were the regular morning prayer, ante communion and collect &c, for Christmas Day, and an appropriate sermon by the Rector, Rev. J. Eastburn Brown. The beautiful new church was handsomely decorated with cedar and box and attendance was larger than usual."

Washington Star
28 January, 1895

"GRACE CHURCH RECTORY - The pastor and vestrymen of Grace Church are maturing their plans for the erection of a rectory. In all probability the house will be erected on a part of the present church property, between 31st 32nd, K and M Streets. The trustees have \$3,000 cash on hand for the purpose. Two-thirds of this amount was given the church through the will of the late

GRACE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
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Miss Gough, and the balance is what has been saved by the congregation, added to the gifts of Messrs. John Marbury, Geo. T. Dunlop and others, amounting to something over \$500. The church managers are also considering the improvements of the church proper. The proposed rectory will not be an elaborate building but one designed principally to accommodate.

Grace Church is doing a good work among the surrounding poor. It is in the midst of one of the poorest sections of Georgetown and in touch with the most deserving."

Washington Star
5 February, 1895

"AFFAIRS IN GEORGETOWN - The Grace Church vestry have appointed Messrs. J.O. Caton, Louis Goodrich and Wm. McShay to select plans and make the necessary arrangements for the construction of the new parsonage that for some weeks has been under practical discussion. It has been decided to locate the house on line with the church and to the north - the original site having been abandoned on account of the obstruction that a building thereon would offer to the free view of the house of worship. In locating the parsonage on the church grounds the principal object in view is to have the pastor in the midst of his people."

3. Architect: Unknown. The remarkable similarity between Grace Church and the Renwick Chapel in Oak Hill Cemetery supports supposition that James Renwick may have been involved in the design of Grace Church. As the benefactor, Governor Cooke, was involved in the Jay Cooke firm, it is not improbable that he may have had contact with Renwick, who had designed many ecclesiastical structures in New York, among them Grace Church (1846) and St. Patrick's Cathedral (competition 1853, cornerstone laid 1858). If Renwick was not directly involved with the building, it is safe to assume that the architect was profoundly influenced by his Oak Hill Cemetery Chapel, and the design of the Church indicates execution by an architect of professional maturity.
4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None known.
5. Notes on alterations and additions: Building permits and various minor alterations and repairs are listed in the District Building Permit records (District Building) for the period from 1895 through 1954.

6. Important old views: None known.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. The following have been extracted from the Georgetowner, November 14, 1957;

"On the left of the altar is the lectern presented as a memorial to Colonel James Longstreet, the son of the famous Confederate General, by the Colonel's family. The hymn boards are memorials to early devoted members while the pipe organ was given 'in memoriam' to Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Lewis, Sr., in 1950 (when the church was remodeled) by their children, Fulton Lewis Jr., General Millard Lewis, and Mrs. Knox Cockrell."

Rev. M. Mills Perkins came to Grace Church in 1927.

Began as a mission for sailors from ships in Georgetown's harbor and for canal boatmen.

Started in 1855 by three members of the Vestry of St. John's Episcopal Church of Georgetown. Messrs. Thomas, Rittenhouse and Ridgely.

Mission was opened on "Brick Hill" in Peter Square. A small frame chapel was erected at southeast corner of present property - regular services maintained by students from the Virginia Theological Seminary for several years. Mr. Tyng, one of the students, and son of the Rev. Stephen A. Tyng (a former rector of St. John's Church) was the first to hold Sunday School in the building.

During the Civil War, in 1863, the Rev. J. Eastburn Brown became the first regular rector in charge.

In the early 1860's, Governor Henry D. Cooke of the District of Columbia, and at one time a vestryman of St. John's, became interested in the mission and at a cost of \$25,000, he made possible (in 1866) the present Grace Church building. The cornerstone was laid on June 29, 1866, and the building was completed April 20, 1867. On the next day which was Easter, the first service was held. The parish was organized and admitted by the Diocesan Convention in Baltimore as "Grace Parish" in May, 1866 the parish boundaries being defined at the time.

For several years, all expenses of the mission had been borne by St. John's Church of Georgetown. Later, the work was taken over by Christ Church of Georgetown. In 1866, Grace Church became an independent parish.

Grace Church was built by Henry D. Cooke, a member of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. (at a critical time in the Civil War this company placed the bonds which enabled the U.S. to pass through a financial strain). Because Governor Cooke omitted to execute and record the Deed of Property before the failure of his firm in 1873, the Trustees of the bankrupt firm of Jay Cooke and Company endeavored to confiscate and wrest the property from the possession of the Vestry of Grace Parish, Georgetown. A bill of Equity was filed in 1876 by the Vestry against the Trustees of Jay Cooke and Company. The Decree asked for was issued by the Supreme Court of the District on April 11, 1877, and the property was conveyed to the Trustees of the Church as contemplated by Gov. Cooke. The Decree contained the Unexecuted Deed of Trust and removed the invalidity due to its lack of Mr. Cooke's signature. Thus, the title of the Grace Church property is unquestioned.

The rectory was built in 1895 and the parish hall was built three years later in 1898.

First rector Rev. J. Eastburn Brown, 1863-1871.

Twenty-one rectors since that time [to 1957].

2. From "Report of the Genealogical Records Committee, District of Columbia, D.A.R.," volume 56, 1939-1940 (unpublished typescript in D.A.R. Library, Washington, D.C.)

"It was about the year 1855 that three vestrymen of St. John's Church started a mission on 'Brickyard Hill', on the canal, in the heart of what was then known as Peter's Square. When the work had proved its value, the Rev. Henderson Suter took charge of the mission and organized a Sunday School. For several years a group of students from the Virginia Seminary acted as the lay readers, among them the son of the Rev. Stephen Tyng, former rector of St. John's.

"A small frame chapel was first erected on the spot where the present granite cross in memory of the soldiers of the World War now stands. In 1866 the church was made a separate parish, known as Grace Parish. The present beautiful building was built by Henry D. Cooke, Governor of the District of Columbia. It was finished in time for a service on Easter Day 1867.

GRACE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
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"The support of the parish from 1874 had gradually become a charge on Christ Church with some little assistance from a few members of St. John's. It was largely through the constant and earnest appeals of Dr. Stuart of Christ Church that the work was kept up.

"But in 1892 the Rev. George Howell became rector, and under him the church became financially independent. He also built the rectory, and a few years later the parish hall was erected. In 1922 extensive alterations and improvements were made to the church and parish hall. This church began as a mission and social service work had always been vital to it. At least fifty percent of the present rector's work is among families with no church affiliation. There is a large and very active Sunday School, and the parish while not numerically very large has a spiritual influence that extends far beyond its bounds." (Extract from the Washington Diocese, March, 1939, Vol 7, No. 3, p.5)

From Rose Truxler Mitchell: "Parish register of Grace P.E. Church, Georgetown." 1963 (unpublished typescript in D.A.R. Library, Washington, D.C.)

"At the lower end of Wisconsin Avenue in Georgetown, District of Columbia, on a hill formerly known as Brickyard Hill, which rise between the historic Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Potomac River, stands Grace P.E. Church, practically unnoticed by Georgetown visitors and the busy, noisy traffic which rushes past its doors.

"Grace Church is built of stone and has a brick parish hall attached. Nearby is a brick rectory, and in the large churchyard with its well-kept green lawn stands a massive granite cross, a memorial to those who sacrificed their lives in World War I.

"Not a great deal has been written on the history of Grace Church, but this index would not be complete without some attempt to gather a few substantial facts about the church. Much of the information on the

GRACE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
HABS No. DC-101 (Page 11)

following paragraphs was found in a paper in the church archives entitled 'Sketch and History of Grace P.E. Church, Georgetown, D.C. as compiled from records by Reverend Henry L. Durrant 1855-1924.'

"Before the building of the present structure 'on Brickyard Hill in Peters Square' and on the site of the granite cross there was originally a small, frame chapel built about 1854 through the generosity of Messrs. Thomas, Rittenhouse and Ridgely. These gentlemen were vestrymen of St. Johns Episcopal Church in Georgetown and they saw the need of a church to serve the sailors on the waterfront and those persons who followed the canal. Therefore, the first chapel was built at their expense.

"The church history tells us that at one time Rev. Henderson Suter, at a later date rector of Christ Church in Alexandria established a Sunday School in connection with the mission and that students from the Theological Seminary in Alexandria served as lay readers.

"To better serve the growing Georgetown Parish District, the present church was built by Governor Henry D. Cooke of the District of Columbia, a member of the banking firm of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. Governor Cooke in 1865 purchased several lots on which the church property stands. Because Governor Cooke did not execute a deed of the property to Grace Church before the failure of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. in 1873, there was considerable legal difficulty before possession of the property was gained by the Vestry of Grace Parish Georgetown, D.C. The matter was taken to court through a Bill of Equity filed by the Vestry the "Fourth day of March 1876," and a decree containing the 'unexecuted Deed of Trust' was issued April 11, 1877.

"Another critical period on the history of Grace Parish (no date given) when it was about to close its doors on account of lack of funds to meet expenses, was turned by Mr. Alfred I. DuPont of Wilmington, Delaware, who came to the rescue of the new rector with a substantial gift of money.

"The days of navigation on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal have long since passed, and warehouses, gravel plants and superhighways now follow the shores of the Potomac River. However, in spite of the changing times Grace P.E. Church on its peaceful hill in Georgetown

continues to serve those who seek inspiration and fellowship within its gates."

Source material contributed by
Mrs. C.E. Sunderlin
3036 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Prepared by Dr. James Philip Noffsinger
Architect, National Park Service
and
Thomas R. Martinson
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September 7, 1966

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Hidden well back from the street, Grace Church has escaped the ravages of time as well as the attention of passers-by. Comparatively small in size, this elegant little Gothic Revival church remains nearly unaltered since its construction one century ago.

Although handsome of exterior, the architectural forte of Grace Church is in its excellent interior detailing; the boldly curved gallery, collar-braced roof, and east stained glass lancets are among the most noteworthy elements of the interior.

2. Condition of fabric: Generally good; although not exceptionally well maintained, both exterior and interior fabrics show little sign of wear and almost no indication of physical damage (only a break in the plaster between south chancel lancets and a general deterioration to the sandstone trim are exceptions).

B. Technical Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 38'-8" (three-bay front) x approximately 70' (five-bay side). Two stories.
2. Foundations: Granite; coursed rubble masonry construction.
3. Wall construction: Granite; coursed rubble and ashlar masonry construction. 2' buttresses project 2'-6" from wall, are two-stage with beveled stone caps.
4. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: All doorways are framed by (apparently) native sandstone which is composed of aggregate and mica; the stone is not very stable for construction purposes and is the only deteriorating element of the exterior fabric.

Four-paneled wooden doors at either side of narthex (on west elevation) are set within 4'-2" (north) and 4'-0" (south) masonry openings under segmental pointed arches and three-pane transoms. Pointed arch aperture of 5'-6 1/2" masonry opening frames more elaborate wooden six-paneled central door.

Central doorway opens into narthex, ancillary doorways into ground floor areas.

- b. Windows and shutters: Upper paired lancet windows are single-hung wooden sash, sandstone sills, set under pointed arches. Leaded glass is light amber in color. One pane on south elevation is painted in script, "G E S 1900."

Lower windows are essentially six-over-six light although placement is such that they are in actuality ten-over-eight light. These windows are set under segmental pointed arches with slightly projecting plain keystones.

Three-pane side windows on west elevation are set under pointed trefoil arches; their placement indicates position of gallery stairs within.

Large eastern window is composed of two pointed trefoil lancets below a quatrefoil, all of which are set within a pointed arch.

5. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: Gable roof approximately 45°-50° pitch; ridge runs east-west; slate-covered.
- b. Framing: Wooden framing is reminiscent of English Gothic collar-braced roof; exposed decking and structural elements are stained dark oak.
- c. Tower: Masonry bell-cote, rectangular in plan, with gable roof and single pointed-arched opening is corbelled slightly beyond front wall plane

and is placed astride main gable. It is almost identical in design to a similar element on the Renwick Chapel in Oak Hill Cemetery. Bell-cote is capped by simple wooden cross.

C. Technical Description of Interiors:

1. Floor plans: Central doorway opens into narthex. Eight risers through the narthex lead to a landing from which seven more risers on either side end on landings at entrances to nave. At east, the chancel area is set upon a platform one riser above the nave floor. Partitions to either side of liturgical area probably do not date from 1866 construction.

Lower level was apparently once a single large space, has been subsequently partitioned into smaller rooms.

Kitchen was earlier in north-east corner although electrical appliances have been moved to area at south-west, under narthex, just within south door.

Passageway on north wall near northwest corner of ground floor area leads into 1898 Parish Hall, a single space with small balcony on south wall.

2. Stairways: Very narrow stairs to gallery begin at either end of upper narthex area, turn toward east on main flight of 12 risers and inward for final two into loft area. Rector's stairs in northeast corner lead steeply down to ground floor area. Iron circular stairway in southwest corner of Parish provides access to balcony from floor level.
3. Flooring: 2" oak; narthex flooring is irregular width.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are plastered above wood wainscoting. Lower ceilings are plastered; those in nave and Parish Hall are of exposed wooden decking.
5. Doors and doorways: All doors are four-paneled wood. Two interior doors each are located at doorways to nave and loft stairways. Doorway to north of liturgical area is without door.
6. Decorative features and trim: Chancel is elaborate although not nearly so decorative as its historical prototypes. The octagonal carved wood canopy is a noteworthy feature of the paneled reredos.

Gallery at west has curved central section; pointed trefoil elements provide decorative relief. All trim in loft area as well as pews have been painted black.

7. Lighting: Brass fixtures suspended from ridge by chains; three smaller chains suspend circular element. Only one of three of these fixtures is reasonably intact. Other fixtures are simple glass "flattened" globes.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Grace Church faces west onto Wisconsin Avenue although it is set back 135' from the sidewalk. The site, which is somewhat higher than the street at this point, is adjacent to the C & O Canal to the north. Although the immediate area was once, during the Georgetown maritime and canal eras, in the center of activity, it is now some blocks below the more vital commercial areas to the north on Wisconsin Avenue.
2. Enclosures: The site is enclosed by a granite retaining wall, which serves as a base for the simple iron fence.
3. Outbuildings: The Parish Hall, dating from 1898, adjoins the structure to the north. West of the Parish Hall is the Rectory, which dates from 1895.
4. Walks: Cement sidewalk crosses front yard diagonally from northwest corner to small paved area in front of narthex.
5. Landscaping: Landscaping is very informal and no regular pattern is apparent. 12' high granite cross in southwest corner of site is inscribed: "In Memory of our Boys who made the Supreme Sacrifice in the Great War Jesu Mercy."

Prepared by Thomas R. Martinson
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
September 8, 1966

HOUSE

1527-1529 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W.

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

HOUSE

Location: 1527-1529 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. In 1877 the address was
151 High Street and in 1890 the address was
1527-1529 32nd Street

Present Owner: 1527 - Neal Lynch
1529 - Genevieve Hendricks

Present Occupant: 1527 - Neal Lynch
1529 - Genevieve Hendricks

Present Use: 1527 - Interior decorator's office and dwelling
1529 - Interior decorator's office and dwelling

Statement of Significance: This double building still retains its early gabled roof with dormers and is typical of Georgetown architecture of the early 19th century.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The following information is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which this structure was built. The site is in Square 1271 and part of lot 18 in the Beatty and Hawkins Addition to Georgetown. This information relates to 1529 Wisconsin Avenue. The references are all to the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

1805 Deed December 30, 1804, recorded February 22, 1805
in Liber M folio 44
John Davidson
To
James M. Beatty
Charles A. Beatty
Thomas J. Beatty

1805 Deed August 12, 1805, recorded August 24, 1805
in Liber N folio 148
Thomas J. Beatty
To
Charles A. Beatty

1806 Deed February 7, 1806, recorded February 8, 1806
in Liber O folio 278 for one-half of Lot 18
Charles A. Beatty et ux

John M. Beatty et ux
To
Henry Upperman, Jr.

1809 Deed August 10, 1809, recorded November 28, 1809
in Liber X folio 234 for one-half of lot 18
Charles A. Beatty et ux
John M. Beatty et ux
To
Elisha W. Williams

1810 Deed September 30, 1809, recorded March 26, 1810
in Liber Y folio 517
Elisha W. Williams
To
Washington Bowie

1810 Deed October 10, 1809, recorded March 26, 1810
in Liber Y folio 102
Henry Upperman, Jr. et ux
To
Washington Bowie

1819 Deed May 26, 1819, recorded May 28, 1819
in Liber Y folio 100
Elisha W. Williams
To
Washington Bowie

1827 Deed July 14, 1827, recorded July 21, 1827
in Liber WB 18 folio 518
George M. Magruder, Jr.
To
Walter D. Addison

1837 Deed May 23, 1837, recorded August 7, 1837
in Liber WB 66 folio 43
Walter D. Addison
To
George A. Bohrer

1837 Deed June 20, 1837, recorded June 21, 1837
in Liber WB 63 folio 322
Walter D. Addison et ux Rebecca C.
To
William M. Addison
Thomas H. Hanson

1837 Deed July 26, 1837, recorded September 16, 1837
in Liber WB 63 folio 462
William M. Addison
Thomas H. Hanson

To
Jesse Erskine Dow
Marimus Willett

1840 Deed June 1, 1838, recorded July 31, 1840
in Liber WB 85 folio 114
Jesse E. Dow et ux Elizabeth
To
Marimus Willett

1847 Deed May 28, 1847, recorded June 7, 1847
in Liber WB 135 folio 145
Henry Upperman heirs
To
William Redin

1847 Deed May 8, 1847, recorded June 7, 1847
in Liber WB 135 folio 153
William Redin
To
John Davidson

1869 Will of Marimus Willett to wife Sarah Willett

1880 Will of Sarah Willett to nephew Dr. A. B. Shekell

1883 Deed May 1, 1883, recorded May 8, 1883
in Liber 1042 folio 48
William Upperman et ux et al
To
Amanda Dowling

1912 Decree May 17, 1912, which declared Abraham B.
Skekell's title to the property complete and perfect
against the unknown heirs, alienees and devisees of
Washington Bowie and Walter D. Addison and the
defects perpetually enjoined.
(Case numbers: 12-5-467; 3517-400 and Eq. Ca. 30821)

1925 Will of Abraham B. Skekell dated October 31, 1925
(Admrs. #33922 dated December 21, 1925)

1927 Deed November 23, 1927, recorded December 20, 1927
in Liber 6039 folio 112
Anna M. Beckett
executrix under the will of
A. B. Skekell, deceased
To
Thomas J. Stanton by sale

2. Date of erection: Before 1837. Deed in trust dated June 20, 1837 and recorded June 21, 1837 from Walter D. Addison et ux Rebecca C. to William M. Addison and Thomas H. Hanson conveys

"a two story brick dwelling."

3. Architect: Unknown.
4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None known.
5. Notes on alterations: 1529 is virtually unaltered except for minor wall repairs, but 1527 has a modern shop window, an altered entrance, and a heavy surfacing of stucco.
6. Important old views: None.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1527: Washington directories provide the following tenant information:

1914-1919 vacant
1920-1922 George Pillinger
1923-1924 Matthew C. Colton
1925 Fred W. Olsen
1926 vacant
1927-1928 Milton E. Hall
1929-1930 vacant
1931-1932 William W. McDonough
1933 vacant
1934-1956 George H. Kernodle; antiques
1957-1965 Mrs. Jean M. Lynch, interior decorator

1529: Washington directories provide the following tenant information:

1867-1926 Abraham B. Shekell, physician
1927-1930 vacant
1931-1943 Henry B. Robinson, antiques
1944-1966 Genevieve Hendricks, interior decorator

Dr. Shekell was a prominent doctor in Georgetown for 59 years.

Prepared by Dr. James Philip Noffsinger
Architect
National Park Service
August 15, 1966

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: 1527-1529 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., is a two-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed, dormered double building of residential type with arched passageway at

grade between the two three-bayed units. 1527 has been stuccoed and altered; 1529 has virtually unchanged facade. Both retain typical late-eighteenth-early-nineteenth-century mass and details.

2. Condition of fabric: Good; stucco applied to 1527 is in need of repair. Much of north elevation of 1529 has been stuccoed.

B. Technical Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 1527: 24'-10" (three bays) x approximately 65' (including ell), two-and-one-half stories in height; 1529: 24'-11" (three bays) x approximately 65' (including ell), two-and-one-half stories in height.
2. Foundations: 1527: foundations have been stuccoed, are probably of brick. 1529: brick to grade.
3. Wall construction: 1527: Stuccoed brick is incised to simulate ashlar construction. 1529: Red Flemish bond construction with repaired areas of common bond. Stone lintel below south street window indicates presence of earlier below-grade opening, now infilled with perforated brick. North elevation is of common bond with headers every six courses; lower two-thirds of wall has been stuccoed. Three diagonal courses parallel ridge line: one of header rowlocks over two courses of stretchers. Brick in central passageway is common bond with header courses occurring at irregular intervals.
4. Chimneys: 1527: Roof abuts chimney at 1523 Wisconsin Avenue. 8" square brick chimney on northeast corner of ell has two-course corbeled brick cap. 1529: Brick chimney on west gable measures approximately 1'-8" x 2'-8" with 9" cap of beveled cement. Brick chimney on east gable, apparently not dating from original construction of building, measures approximately 1'-8" x 3'-8" with 12" cap of beveled cement; galvanized metal stack extends above cap. Third brick chimney measuring approximately 2'-0" x 3'-8" rises above ell.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: 1527: Hall doorway is 4'-3" wide, has leaded glass transom above six-paneled wooden door. Door and transom appear to be antique, probably from another building, as casing is new. Shop doorway is modern, adjoins shop window within aperture 15'-7" wide.

1529: Doorway is 4'-0" wide. Six-paneled wooden door and single-paned rectangular transom are set within paneled reveals.

Passageway between 1527 and 1529 has semicircular brick arch, is 3'-1" wide. Arch has wooden grille above lintel over vertical plank door. A door to 1527 opens from passageway, which has stone floor, beaded match-board ceiling.

- b. Windows and shutters: 1527: Cellar window blocked up. Multipaned shop window is modern. Six-over-six-light double-hung wooden sash, stone lintels and sills on second story. Splayed, voussoir-and-double-keystone-patterned lintels exposed behind plane of stucco. No shutters.

1529: Six-over-six-light double-hung wooden sash; voussoir-and-double-keystone-patterned splayed stone lintels and stone sills. Casement windows in ell. Lower shutters have two solid wooden panels; upper shutters louvered below square solid panels. Wrought-iron S-curved shutter stops.

6. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: Roof is gabled, ridge running north-south; tin covering. Roofs of both ells slope from north to south.
- b. Framing: Unknown.
- c. Cornice, eaves: 1527: Tin dentiled cornice incorporates gutter. 1529: Brick dentiled cornice of very shallow projection behind gutter at eaves. Gutter and downspout may be originals.
- d. Dormers: 1527: One front dormer of gabled pair survives; has wooden facing, metal-sheathed sides, tin roof, six-over-six-light double-hung wooden sash. Eaves moldings return but discontinue at base of pediment. Similar dormer off-center on east slope cannot be seen clearly for recording.

1529: Two gabled dormers are identical with one at 1527 except that faces as well as sides are metal-sheathed. Molding returns are retained. Large modern metal dormer on east slope below a metal vent.

C. Technical Description of Interior:

Interiors have been altered into modern commercial and living areas, were not recorded. Single-run wooden stairways lead to upper floors.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: 1527-1529 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., faces west by southwest on a sloping site between P and Q Streets near the northern edge of the Wisconsin Avenue retail district. A passageway through the building provides the only street access to unusually quiet private gardens at the rear of the lot.
2. Enclosures: The gardens are enclosed by fences of brick and wood.
3. Outbuildings: None.
4. Walks: 1527-29 fronts on a concrete public sidewalk to the west. Brick rear garden walks are of herringbone pattern.
5. Landscaping: Behind both 1527 and 1529 are enclosed private gardens; that of 1527 is more formal than that of 1529. Exceptional in the garden of 1529 is a retaining wall, which runs north-south, about halfway between the ell and the east property line: its coping is composed of miniature adjoining Ionic capitals.

Prepared by Thomas R. Martinson
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
August 10, 1966



John Lutz House
1225 Wisconsin Avenue
photo: Marc Blair, 1966



House
1527-1529 Wisconsin Avenue
photo: Marc Blair, 1966

JOHN LUTZ HOUSE

(now The Aged Woman's Home)

1225 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W.

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

JOHN LUTZ HOUSE (Now THE AGED WOMAN'S
HOME OF GEORGETOWN, formerly known as
THE FEMALE UNION BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF
GEORGETOWN)

Location: 1255 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.
(Note: Prior to 1881, Wisconsin Avenue was called High Street and had different address numbers. From 1881 to 1906, Wisconsin Avenue was known as 32nd Street and had present address numbers.)

Present Owner: Aged Woman's Home of Georgetown; Miss Margaret Weaver, 2029 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Miss Weaver is the president of the Home.

Present Occupant: Aged Woman's Home

Present Use: Home for 14 women

Statement of Significance: A portion of the building has a rare "flounder" half-gable, is alleged to date from 1756, and has associations with historic persons. One of the few residences in the Georgetown commercial district.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1208, part of lot 1 in Beatty and Hawkins addition to Georgetown and part of lot 1 in "The Slip" now taxed as lot 865 in Square 1208. The following is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which the building was built.

1851 Deed May 31, 1851 recorded in
Liber J.A.S. 25 folio 446
John Lutz
To

Adelaide M. Lutz

1872 Deed in Trust February 8, 1871 recorded
April 4, 1872 in Liber 672 folio 370
Adelaide M. Lutz
To

Hugh Caperton

Walter S. Cox

William L. Dunlop

Trustees for the Female Union Benevolent Society of
Georgetown

1929 Deed December 17, 1929 recorded December 23, 1929
in Liber 6406 folio 82
Sarah N. Dunlop, widow and devisee under last will
of William L. Dunlop, deceased,
and William L. Dunlop et al
To
Aged Woman's Home of Georgetown, Corp. D.C.

Note: Hugh Caperton died September 14, 1877.
Walter S. Cox died June 25, 1902. William L.
Dunlop died October 23, 1916 leaving the trust to
his heirs. They included Sarah M. Dunlop, his
widow, and William L. Dunlop and James B. Dunlop,
his sons.

2. Date of erection: Oldest portion of the house alleged
to have been built in 1756 with an addition to the
front in 1870 and to the rear in 1872. (Information
sheet entitled The Aged Woman's Home of Georgetown
by Evelyn Moore, Chairman of Public Relations).
3. Architect: Not known.
4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known.
5. Notes on alterations and additions: Addition of front
rooms and hall in 1870 and rooms to the rear in 1872
(Moore, op. cit.). Modern addition of rooms to the rear.
(Interview with Mrs. Thomas, resident matron: August 3,
1966).
6. Important old views: None located.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

John Lutz, a Revolutionary War veteran who had served as
General George Washington's bodyguard at Valley Forge, came
to Georgetown to establish a leather goods business and in
1804 purchased this house.

"A copy of the letter written to Col. Lutz by Martha Parke
Custis hangs on the wall of the home. It expresses the
gratitude and affection of the entire Washington family for
the gallant soldier." (Moore, op. cit.). Lutz situated
his shop across the street where it remained until after
1834 when the place of business was moved to downtown
Washington. In 1956 the establishment was closed. Colonel
John Lutz's grandson, also named John, became one of the
most important producers in the theatrical world of the

mid-nineteenth century and was married to an outstanding actress of the day - Miss Laura Keane, who was cast in the lead of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre the night that Lincoln was assassinated.

In 1868 an organization called "The Female Union Benevolent Society" was formed in order to provide refuge to women stranded in Washington and Georgetown. The Lutz house was purchased for this purpose and a campaign conducted to raise funds. Ample publicity was given this campaign as evidenced in the following newspaper items:

The Evening Star Feb 17, 1868 Monday

Affairs in Georgetown

"The Aged Woman's Home

A fair is being held at Forrest Hall, under the auspices of the Union Benevolent Society of Georgetown, and managed by ladies of all religious denominations for the benefit of indigent and infirm old women. The following ladies have the affair in charge: Miss Mary Thomson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Kidwell, Mrs. and Miss Seymour, Mrs. Holse, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Doolittle, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. and Misses Gangewer, Hein, Barbarin, Taylor, David and Nourse. The New England kitchen forms quite an attraction, and so does the picture gallery, containing some of the finest specimens of art, both ancient and modern."

The Evening Star Feb 21, 1868 Friday

Affairs in Georgetown

"Humorous Lecture

The people of Georgetown seldom have such a literary treat in store for them as is offered them tomorrow evening when "Mark Twain", the well-known humorist, will enlighten them as to various matters of interest. The best of this statement is that it is for the benefit of the Old Woman's Home. The merit of the lecture, however, would fill Forrest Hall without the additional inducement of benefitting the poor."

"A windfall came when W. W. Corcoran, who founded the Corcoran Art Gallery, gave them a check for fifteen thousand dollars, with the stipulation that only the interest could be spent. 'For,' said Mr. Corcoran, 'no one woman or group of women is capable of spending such a large sum.'" (Moore, op. cit.).

On June 20, 1914 the Female Union Benevolent Society became a body corporate under the name Aged Woman's Home of Georgetown by certificate of incorporation.

Prepared by Dr. James Philip Noffsinger
Architect
National Park Service
August 17, 1966

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Probably one of the earliest extant structures in Georgetown, the John Lutz house has been tripled in size during its long history. The original central section is of the rare half-gabled "flounder" form with roof sloping sharply from north to south. A casual glance suggests a date of around 1840 for the front (west) section, which is remarkably retardsaire in style, but the front door trim and interior finish make the given date of 1870 plausible. Thanks to long ownerships and a site on a rise away from the street, the house is one of the least-altered and best-maintained buildings in the Georgetown commercial area.
2. Condition of fabric: Exterior is in good condition; interiors are intact and well-maintained.

B. Technical Description of the Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Approximately 20' (three bays across street facade) x 97'; two stories in height. Irregular plan is roughly rectangular: additions to the original structure are very evident in elevation and plan, as apparently no attempts were made to blend later and earlier structures into a unified whole.
2. Foundations: Brick to just above grade, stone under.
3. Wall construction: Original and later structures are of common bond brick masonry. On west (street) elevation, headers occur every six courses; elsewhere, notably on north and south elevations of original structure, headers are irregularly spaced, occurring most often at intervals of three, four or six courses.

The west (street) elevation is unaltered and is marred only by shear cracks in the brick between upper and lower windows of central and north bays. Alteration is evident on the original structure, particularly on the north

elevation, and additions to the east. Evidence of repair below central window on north elevation of original structure indicates that the aperture was once a doorway. Also worthy of note is alteration in brickwork below the chimney on northeast corner of main east addition, which suggests that this portion may originally have had a lower roof.

4. Chimneys: Four brick chimneys 1'-8" x 2'-4" in dimension extend above end walls of west addition on either side of roof ridge; chimneys have two-course projecting brick capping at top except northeast stack of this group, which has three-course cap, and small 1'-4" square brick chimney on northeast corner of main east addition, which has three-course projecting brick capping. Modern galvanized metal pipe approximately 1' in diameter is centrally placed on north elevation of original structure.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: Doorway on south bay of west facade is only access from street. Wide wooden frame defines opening in which is set glazed transom above double three-paneled screen door. Heavy wooden cornice resting upon two large and three smaller ornamental consoles is set well above transom. Within doorway is a vestibule with a closet set into the north side. The main door is composed of eight glazed panels above two wooden inset panels.

Numerous supplementary doors are simple in design. Door on north elevation is near northeast corner of main east addition. On the south, door near southeast corner of west addition and doors of original building and east addition open on garden area. Rooms on the second floor open on wooden gallery which serves as open passageway from west to east sections. Modern iron stairway descends from southeast corner of gallery.

- b. Windows and shutters: Six-over-six-light double-hung wooden sash windows on west facade have stone lintels, and sills and two-paneled wooden shutters. North windows on west and center sections are set under flat arches, those on the east under segmental arches formed by two courses of header rowlocks.

6. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: Tin roof of west addition is gabled, ridge running north-south, does not relate to original roof which slopes steeply from north to south. At least

three separate roofs (in plan) cover eastern additions; they appear to be flat, although accurate evaluation of roofs east of original structure is difficult from grade.

- b. Framing: Wood.
- c. Cornice, eaves: Four-course brick band spans facade to within 4" of each end on (west) facade. Three-course band above this reaches eave line, spans to within 2" of sides. Second band has brick dentils, two courses high, formed by headers projecting from band; these occur on a 1:1 proportion from side to side.
- d. Dormers: Two metal-sheathed dormers on roof of original structure have not been described because of evaluation difficulties on site.

C. Technical Description of Interior:

- 1. Floor plans: Wide hallway runs depth of west addition. Double doors open into two large rooms north of hall, which are connected by double doorway. Main stair hall (original entrance) opens to north from east end of hallway, forming base of L in plan. Original section includes main stair hall, large east and west rooms connected through what was originally a closet (original doorway was to north of present connection), and a secondary stairway at east end. On second floor, west addition has four rooms and central (east-west) hallway. Rooms of original section open onto south gallery. Informally planned rooms of eastern section are some 2' lower than adjoining room in original portion.
- 2. Stairs: Wooden main stairway rises south-north between rooms in west addition and those in original structure. Secondary stairway at east end of original structure leads to gallery and easternmost rooms.
- 3. Flooring: Random width pine.
- 4. Wall and ceiling finish: Plastered walls and ceiling above matchboard wainscoting.
- 5. Doorways and doors: Doors of wood, simple wooden casings.
- 6. Trim: Chair-rails in second-floor hallways. A south window in the original building bears the etched names "A. M. Lutz Wm May."
- 7. Hardware: Nothing outstanding recorded.
- 8. Lighting: Incandescent.

9. Heating: Steam. Fireplaces in all upper rooms of west addition, west room of original building, west room of west addition and elsewhere are unused.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: 1870 addition faces west by southwest toward Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., between M and N Streets. House is sited above steep rise and is approximately 25' from sidewalk. Original building faces south toward what must have been a commanding view, now impeded by later construction. Site remains relatively airy and quiet, despite proximity to commercial thoroughfare.
2. Enclosures: The front property line is defined by a recent brick retaining wall nearly three feet high of common bond with headers every six courses and brick coping of header rowlocks. At the back, a wooden fence encloses the yard.
3. Outbuildings: None.
4. Walks: A cement stairway of 19 risers leads from the public sidewalk on Wisconsin Avenue to grade on the west elevation. A small informal brick walk on the south and east is laid in a chevron pattern.
5. Landscaping: Informal planting in the front yard to the west is on two terraces formed by brick retaining wall, and stone retaining wall at an intermediate height. Planting in back yard through which the brick walk runs is even less formal.

Prepared by Thomas R. Martinson
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
August 21, 1966

WILLIAM MARCERON BUILDING

1335 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W.

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM MARCERON BUILDING

Location: 1335 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.
(Note: Prior to 1881, Wisconsin Avenue was called High Street and had different address numbers. From 1881 to 1906, Wisconsin Avenue was known as 32nd Street and had present address numbers.)

Present Owner: Helenah H. Allen

Present Occupant: Le Hi Grill

Present Use: Grill and Bar

Statement of Significance: This is an excellent example of a one-story commercial building of c. 1890 with architectural embellishments and a permanent awning.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1232, lot 6 in Beatty and Hawkins Addition to Georgetown. The following is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which the structure stands. References are to the records in the Recorder of Deeds Office, District of Columbia.

1809 Tax deed February 12, 1809 recorded in
Liber X folio 256
Assessed to Horatio and Benjamin Clagett

1810 Deed February 1, 1810 recorded in Liber X
folio 399
John M. Beatty and wife Letty
To
Charles A. Beatty

1810 Deed August 15, 1810 recorded December 11, 1810
in Liber Z folio 269
Mrs. Ann Maria Davidson, widow and sole executrix
of John Davidson, deceased
To
John Lutz

1810 Deed November 15, 1810 recorded December 11, 1810
in Liber Z folio 270
Charles A. Beatty and wife Eunice
To
John Lutz

Recites that Charles A. Beatty in consideration that the said John Lutz hath produced to him the ticket No. 139 which drew the lot of ground No. 6 in B. and H. addition to Georgetown and also hath paid to the administrators of the late Charles Beatty, deceased, the sum of \$64 due to his estate for and on account of the same lot.

- 1820 Deed August 7, 1820 recorded November 7, 1820 in
Liber AY folio 452
Samuel B. Beall
To
Gustavus Beall
- 1821 Deed April 28, 1821 recorded April 30, 1821 in
Liber WB 4 folio 47
Gustavus Beall
To
Thomas C. Wright
- 1851 Deed May 31, 1851 recorded June 9, 1851 in Liber
JAS 25 folio 210
Francis A. Lutz et ux Mary Ann
John S. Lutz et ux Malvina
Morris Adler et ux Malvina
Nathaniel Marden et ux Mary Ann
Charles Myers et ux Jane C.
Martha D. Lutz
(heirs of John Lutz, deceased)
To
Jenkins Thomas
(sold at auction)
- 1960 Deed April 12, 1960 recorded in
Liber 9891
William S. Marceron
Elizabeth E. Marceron
trustees of Mabel L. Marceron, deceased,
who was the surviving tenant by entirety of
her husband William A. Marceron, deceased.
To
Helenah H. Allen
[The same property was sold to Katherine L.
Allen by said Mabel L. Marceron before her
death under contract dated January 12, 1960]

2. Date of erection: Probably 1890
[The Georgetown August 25, 1960 "Mr. George Scheele,
an old resident, claims that a man named Robert Weaver
had a meat market there in 1890 and that the building
was erected at that time."]
3. Architect: Not known.

4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None known.
5. Notes on alterations and additions: No records for this building were found in the Building Permit Department, District Building, District of Columbia.
6. Important old views: None known.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

Washington directories provide the following tenant information:

1821	Joseph Brewer
1896	Walters not listed
1900-1918	Charles H. Walters, grocer
1919	J. W. Pumphrey, grocer
1920	Vacant
1921-1927	Frank F. Kidwell, grocer
1928	Joshua E. Goodwin, grocer
1929	Vacant
1930-1933	Payne's Millinery (Lillian Payne)
1934-1937	Jules E. Ebel, restaurant
1938	John L. Fleharty, restaurant
1939-1954	Thomas J. Connors, restaurant

A former building on the site was known as Jackson's Feed Store [The Georgetowner August 25, 1960]

Prepared by Dr. James Philip Noffsinger
Architect
National Park Service
August 17, 1966

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: William Marceron Building is an example of one-story store without living quarters for merchant. Notable features are brick arcade and original pipe-supported fixed awning.
2. Condition of fabric: Fair to good. Fabric is generally sound, but awning is not well-maintained, and modern addenda (signs, etc.) detract from appearance.

B. Technical Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Dumbarton Street elevation: 25'-9 1/2"; corner elevation: 9'-7"; Wisconsin Avenue elevation: 34'-5"; one story in height.

2. Foundations: Stone.
3. Wall construction: Smooth-finished red face brick (painted white on Wisconsin Avenue elevation and corner bay) is laid in common bond. Brick piers of arcade are banded in granite. Brick arches (third and fourth of five courses are bevelled) spring from behind outer plane of piers.
4. Chimneys: Small brick chimney (1'-4" square) at north-east corner of structure; clay chimney hood.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Wisconsin Avenue entrance has modern wooden framing within round-arched opening. Present double wooden single-paned doors are rather underscaled for size of masonry opening. Segmental-arched 5'-0"-wide doorway on Dumbarton Street elevation has been sealed up with wood. Evidence of original transom remains.
 - b. Windows and shutters: Single-paned windows are set in simple wooden frames above wooden panels resting on stone sills; semicircular single-paned transoms fill brick arches. No shutters.
6. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: Flat built-up roof.
 - b. Framing: Wood; major beam traverses interior space from the midpoints of north and south walls.
 - c. Awning: Three-sectioned wooden awning is roofed with corrugated metal and supported by curvilinear iron pipe framework springing from granite corbels set in wall.
 - d. Cornice, eaves: Very simple tin cornice is little more than flashing; rectangular vents below eaves have cast-iron grilles.
 - e. Dormers: None.
- C. Technical Description of Interiors:
 1. Floor plan: Major space (original building) is unbroken single room. Later additions form compartments behind.
 2. Stairways: None.

3. Flooring: Modern tile flooring; original is apparently stone or concrete.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are plastered above oak wainscoting. Original cornice and ceiling of narrow match-boarding, which also sheathes structural beam crossing room.
5. Doorways and doors: Simple wooden door at rear is framed in dark oak.
6. Trim: Dark oak wainscoting on walls approximately 6' in height. Doors, bar (on south wall) and trim are also dark oak, heavy in character, and simple in design. Booths along north wall are similar.
7. Hardware: None of any significance.
8. Lighting: No original fixtures extant; lighting is effected by means of contemporary advertising displays and fluorescent tube behind bar.
9. Central heating probably dates well after building, as evidenced by exposed sheet-metal duct in southwest corner of interior.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Located on the south-east corner of Wisconsin and Dumbarton Avenues N.W., the structure is in the midst of Georgetown's busy commercial area along Wisconsin Avenue.
2. Enclosures: Wooden fence of 1/2" x 12" boards along eastern boundaries of lot.
3. Outbuildings: Frame ell attached to east wall of building (along Dumbarton Avenue) is sheathed in imitation-brick tin painted white.
4. Walks: Abuts concrete public sidewalks on the north and west.
5. Landscaping: None.

Prepared by Thomas R. Martinson
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
August 9, 1966



William Marceron Building
1335 Wisconsin Avenue

photo: Marc Blair, 1966



Marcey-Payne Building
1321 1/2-1325 1/2 Wisconsin Avenue

photo: Marc Blair, 1966

MARCEY-PAYNE BUILDING

1321-1/2 - 1325-1/2 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W.

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

MARCEY-PAYNE BUILDING

Location: 1321-1/2 to 1325-1/2 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. (Note: Wisconsin Avenue was called 32nd Street from 1881 to 1906 with house numbers as today. Prior to 1881 Wisconsin Avenue was known as High Street and 1321-1/2 was No. 85 High Street)

Present Owner: William S. Wise and Mary Evelyn Wise

Present Occupant: Elizabeth Webb and Roy Veatch

Present Use: Early American Shop, antiques; apartments above.

Statement of Significance: This building has a cast-iron first-floor facade and distinctive details typical of late nineteenth-century Georgetown commercial architecture.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1232, old lot 5, present lot 811 and part of lot 810. The references are to records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia, unless otherwise noted. The following is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which this building was built:

1795 Before 1795 property belonged to Zachariah White [Liber B 2 folio 1 (old 365)]

1795 Quit claim deed June 15, 1795 recorded November 2, 1795 in Liber B 2 folio 66 (old 365) Davidson claim released for five shillings.
John Davidson
To
Thomas Rigdon

1797 Deed June 26, 1797 recorded June 28, 1797 in Liber C 3 folio 52 (old 64) south part of lot 5
Thomas Rigdon
To
James Gannon

- 1798 Deed August 8, 1798 recorded August 11, 1798 in
Liber D 4 folio 40 (new 33) south part of lot 5
James Gannon
To
Richard Parrott
- 1804 Deed October 10, 1803 recorded March 3, 1804 in
Liber K 10 folio 260 (new 266) north part of lot 5
Richard Parrott
To
Leonard Mackall
- 1849 Will December 15, 1849: Administration Case 3020 O.S.
Register of wills. North part of lot 5
Leonard Mackall
To
Catherine Mackall, wife
- 1853 December 27, 1853: Catherine Mackall was buried,
(died intestate) Oak Hill Cemetery Records, BKI
p. 154, lot 158
- 1855 Deed April 26, 1854 recorded April 21, 1855 in
Liber JAS 96 folio 202 (new 141)
Benjamin F. Mackall et al
To
Mary Ann Thomas
- 1855 June 22, 1855: Administration Case 3450 O.S.
National Archives. Catherine Mackall's estate
probated. No will. Property divided among seven
children, one of whom was son, Benjamin F. Mackall.
Property was sold before estate was probated.
- 1865- Amandus Baumbach owned north 48' of lot 5 containing
1870 "a large brick dwelling and old brick stable."
(p. 118)
Mary Ann Thomas owned south 32' of lot 5 containing
two three-story brick stores and dwellings.
(p. 124)
[Assessments for Real and Property Tax, 1865-70,
Group 351, microfilm roll 12, National Archives]
- 1871 Amandus Baumbach owned "Beatty and Hawkins Addition
Lot 5."
[Ibid., microfilm roll 13]
- 1875 Deed February 20, 1875 recorded May 7, 1875 in
Liber 785 folio 163
Amandus Baumbach
Joseph Baumbach et ux Martina
Charles Weber, survivors of Christopher and
Henry Weber
To
Richard R. Marcey
Calvin Payne

- 1890 Deed April 24, 1890 recorded May 1, 1890 in
Liber 1478 folio 396
Emma and John Reynolds
Laura and John Wood
Olivia and Horace Jarboe
Mary E. Marcey
William Marcey
John L. Marcey
Calvin Payne, heirs of Richard Marcey
To
George W. King
Henry P. Gilbert
- 1891 Deed August 5, 1891 recorded August 7, 1891 in
Liber 1607 folio 127
Rezin W. Darby
To
William Wheatley one eighth of property
- 1893 Declaration of Trust recorded December 26, 1893 in
Liber 1870 folio 317. Correction of document of
April 24, 1890, which was not a sale, but a
trust. Owners of property in equal shares were:
George W. King
Henry P. Gilbert
Albert B. Jackson
Henry G. Wagner
George W. Casilear
Mayhew Plater
Joseph W. Collins
John Beall—Beall got this portion, one eighth of
property from William Wheatley on November 11,
1893: Darby, from whom Wheatley acquired this
portion, was originally one of group listed above.
- 1899- Tax Assessment - Square 1232 lot 5 General Assessments
- 1900 D.C. Assessor's Office, 1899-1900, Vol. 3, p. 845
North 48' - George W. King
South 32' - Mary Ann Thomas
Mary Ann Thomas died in 1892, but in her will,
her nephew, John B. Thomas, was named as her
executor with direction to sell real estate at
his discretion. [Case No. 4955, Register of Wills]*
- 1902 Quit Claim Deed October 27, 1902 recorded November 26,
1902 in Liber 2680 folio 270
Charles Cragin and John B. Thomas, Trustees and
Executors of Mary Ann Thomas, adjusted boundary
between lot 5 and lot 4, owned by John B. Lord.*
*Note: Additional details of the transaction of
November 26, 1902 are on file at the Commission
of Fine Arts, Room 7000, Interior Building, 18th
and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20240.

- 1906 Deed May 1, 1906 recorded May 4, 1906 in
Liber 2939 folio 318
Henry Gilbert, surviving trustee for
George and Jane Casilear
Elizabeth King, widow of George King
Albert and Josephine Jackson
Henry and Louisa Wagner
George and Mary Esher
Theodore McAboy, widower of Alice Plater McAboy,
"present and beneficial owners"
To
Augustus H. Quigley
- 1923- Tax Assessment - Square 1232, lot 811 (north part
1938 of former lot 5) and lot 810 (south part of
former lot 5). General Assessments, D.C. Assessor's
Office, 1923-1938.*
- 1932 Will September 5, 1932, Case 44064, Register of
Wills. Augustus Quigley died, leaving lot 811
(1321-1/2 - 1325-1/2 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.) to
wife, Lizzie H. Quigley.
- 1935 Case 48896 and Docket 105, Register of Wills
October 5, 1935. Matilda H. Rickles, sister of
Lizzie Quigley (who died intestate September 24,
1935) received permission, as sole heir and kin,
from D.C. Supreme Court to receive estate, in-
cluding lot 811.*
- *Note: Page references for General Assessments,
1923-1938, and details of case of October 5, 1935
are on file at the Commission of Fine Arts
(address given above).
- 1937 Deed July 21, 1937 recorded August 10, 1937 in
Liber 7139 folio 337
National Bank of Washington, executor of will of
Matilda H. Rickles
To
Joseph R. Pope ("Premises 1321-1/2 - 1325-1/2
Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.")
- 1937 Deed August 9, 1937 recorded August 10, 1937 in
Liber 7139 folio 343
Joseph R. Pope
To
Leota M. Duty (north 48' of lot 5)
Dorothy M. Duty
- 1938 Code Deed May 19, 1938 recorded May 19, 1938 in
Liber 7228 folios 401-402
Dorothy M. Collins ("straw" for Leota M. Duty and
Dorothy M. Duty)
To
G. G. Duty
Dorothy M. Duty

- 1938 Tax Assessment General Assessments, D.C. Tax Assessor's Office 1939, p. 283
Lot 811 - G. G. Duty and Dorothy M. Duty
Lot 810 - John B. Thomas
- 1939 Deed May 9, 1939 recorded May 9, 1939 in Liber 7345 folio 167
L. Gates Richardson
To
Wade H. Cooper (north 48' of lot 5)
- 1940 Tax Assessment General Assessments, 1940 p. 286
Lot 811 - Wade H. Cooper
Lot 810 - John B. Thomas
- 1944 Deed June 23, 1944 recorded July 5, 1944 in Liber 7987 folio 113
Wade H. Cooper
To
Clyde W. Smith et ux Louise K. (lot 811)
- 1947 Deed January 31, 1947 recorded February 4, 1947 in Liber 8417 folio 371
Louise K. Smith (husband, Clyde, died January 29, 1946)
To
Wilbur C. Fielder et ux Lillian
- 1959 Code Deed November 13, 1959 recorded November 16, 1959 in Liber 11339 folios 414-417
H. M. Walling ("straw" for Wilbur C. Fielder et ux Lillian)
To
Joseph M. Wise
William S. Wise (son of Joseph M.)
- 1962 Code Deed June 27, 1962 recorded July 5, 1962 in Liber 11828 folios 281-283
Wilbert L. Anderson ("straw" for Joseph M. and William S. Wise)
To
William S. Wise et ux Mary Evelyn
2. Date of erection: Probably between 1881 and 1886
(Interviews: July 27, 1966 Mr. William S. Wise stated the appraisers' report considered the building to date from 1880's. Mr. George D. Schafer: July 28, 1966 estimated the building to be about 80 years old. Mr. George Scheele: August 3, 1966 stated that the building dates from c. 1886)
3. Architect: None known.
4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None known.

5. Notes on alterations and additions: The following permits were found at the Building Permit Office, District Building, District of Columbia. All were for minor installations such as refrigerators etc., or inconsequential repairs.
172818, 175727, 223916, 263544, 265465, 267556 and 268038.
6. Important old views: One 1907 photograph of the facade of the structure before addition of modern bay window shop front. Located in the collection of Lawrence E. Gichner, 3405 Woodley Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016 and reproduced in this "photo-data" book. A mid-nineteenth-century photograph of previous structures on the site is owned by William S. Wise, 1219 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.*

*Note: Copy of last-named view is on file in the Peabody Room, Georgetown Branch, D.C. Public Library, R Street at Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

Washington City Directories 1855-1874 show previous building on site provided space at various times for bookstore, book-binder, fancy goods store, tailor shop and provisioner. Since 1881 City Directories provide the following tenant information: 1323; dyer and scourer (cleaner), real estate firm, barber, dry goods store, milliner, photographer, ice cream store, antique shop: 1325; real estate firm, A. & P. Co. storage, men's furnishings, dry goods, mercantile trading firm, cleaning establishment, tailor, shoemaker, baker, antique shop.*

*Note: Extensive details on site occupancy compiled from Washington Directories by Mrs. Hannah Cayton are on file in the Peabody Room, Georgetown Branch, D.C. Public Library.

Prepared by Dr. James Philip Noffsinger
Architect
National Park Service
August 17, 1966

Extensive source material provided by
Mrs. Hannah Cayton
3069 Canal Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Marcey-Payne Building, with its singularly well-unified double facade, cast-iron first-floor front and molded brick detailing, is a typical but unusually well-articulated and restrained commercial structure of its period.
2. Condition of fabric: Fair, moderately well-maintained, structurally very sound.

B. Technical Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 48'-0" (six bays) x approximately 50'; three stories in height.
2. Foundations: Exterior foundation walls of stone rubble may date in part from previous structure. Brick party wall is 15" thick in basement and at first-floor level. Stair hall walls parallel to party wall are supported by brick foundation walls, each pierced by three segmental arches.
3. Wall construction: Common bond brick is painted light yellow on (west) facade; side elevations are of common bond with irregular intervals of header courses; headers on east elevation also occur irregularly, although most often at intervals of eight courses.

Street-floor facade, somewhat obscured by later shop windows and awning is cast-iron. This portion of facade is composed of stilted segmental arches supported by narrow piers with engaged unfluted Corinthian half-columns. Single-paneled cast-iron pilasters, and piers of drafted brownstone ashlar capped by tin console motifs, flank first-floor front. Brick belt course forms continuum with stone sills of second-floor windows. Vermiculate-textured, slightly projecting horizontal brick bands adjoin stone third-floor window sills and segmental-arched stone lintels of second-floor windows. Ornamental groups of four molded terra-cotta plaques set in panels are placed between second and third-floor windows. Twenty courses of vermiculate-textured brick, projecting to plane of third-floor window lintels, are terminated by eight-course band projecting shallowly beyond plane of vermiculated brick. This uppermost range has series of small vertical rectangular indentations between cornice consoles.

4. Chimneys: Two brick chimneys, 2'-8" square, straddle east-west coping over party wall; ~~five~~-course brick caps on both project approximately 1". Brick chimneys at either side of structure appear to measure approximately 2' x 4' in dimension.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Four front doorways are 4'-3" wide within reveals and segmental-arched soffits of cast-iron. North and south doorways lead to stair halls, others to shop areas. Sills are granite. All front doors are original, double, wooden, set under single-paned transoms. Hall doors are four-paneled, one panel of one replaced by glass. Shop door originally had single panes above single panels. Panes have been replaced by muntins and eight panes.

Two wooden rear (east) doors under transoms flank party wall, open four risers below grade. Two bulkheads with I beam lintels lead to basement. Two wooden second-floor doors open from later reinforced concrete porches.

- b. Windows and shutters: First-floor store windows, originally single-paned, now consist of one double and two single projecting bays; street face of each bay sixteen-paned, sides eight-paned. Upper windows have two-over-two-light double-hung wooden sash, stone sills and segmental-arched lintels. Third-floor sills and all lintels are vermiculated. Rear two-over-two-light double-hung wooden sash windows have stone sills and segmental-arched brick lintels. No evidence of shutters.

6. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: Roof slopes gently from west to east; covering unknown.
 - b. Framing: Unknown.
 - c. Cornice, eaves: Simple strongly projecting metal cornice is visually supported by three ornamental consoles rising from textured-brick zone of upper facade. Subsidiary tin cornice of shallow projection spans top of cast-iron lower facade; is terminated by tin console motifs above piers, and has egg and dart pattern under soffit.
 - d. Dormers: None.

C. Technical Description of Interiors:

Interiors remain unaltered, a remarkable circumstance in an eighty-year-old commercial building. Floor plans on either side of party wall are mirror images, which refutes local conjecture that building was originally single unit. First-floor passages and stair halls approximately 5'-0" wide flank undivided store areas. Upper-floor front and rear rooms are separated by passage and closet spaces. Bathrooms open from rear of stair halls. Stair wells are skylighted.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The Marcey-Payne Building faces west onto Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. between N (formerly Gay) and Dumbarton Streets in Georgetown's prosperous commercial district and is well-placed for retail trade in an area of well-maintained structures of considerable architectural interest.
2. Enclosures: None.
3. Outbuildings: A small brick addition to house a vault was built near the northeast corner of the rear (east) elevation at an undetermined date.
4. Walks: Fronts on concrete public sidewalk to the west. Entire back (east) yard is paved with asphalt for a parking lot.
5. Landscaping: None.

Prepared by Thomas R. Martinson
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
August 25, 1966

STOHLMAN'S CONFECTIONARY

1254 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W.

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

STOHLMAN'S CONFECTIONARY

Location: 1254 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.
(Note: Also listed as: 1254 32nd Street and 75 High Street).

Present Owner: Coiffeur Incorporated.

Present Occupant: Coiffeur Incorporated.

Present Use: Beauty Salon, unoccupied apartments above.

Statement of Significance: Stohlman's Confectionary has an ornate facade and a rare survival, the original late 19th century shop fittings (now in the Smithsonian Institution). It served many very prominent people for a century.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1218 lot 99 (also referred to as part of lot 87 and lot 88). Only two deeds referring to this property were found:

1858 Deed January 16, 1858 recorded January 18, 1858 in
Liber JAS 148 folio 74
Robert L. Martin et ux Mary E.
and John Collins
To
Augustus Brown

1862 Deed March 7, 1862 recorded July 23, 1862 in
Liber JAS 222 folios 114-116
Augustus Brown et ux
To
Ann Griselda Anderson

Frederick Stohlman apparently acquired the property in 1866. It remained in the Stohlman family until 1957.

2. Date of erection: Probably 1880's (based on stylistic characteristics).
3. Architect: Not known.

STOHLMAN'S CONFECTIONARY
HABS No. DC-104 (Page 2)

4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None known.
5. Notes on alterations and additions: No information located.
6. Important old views: None.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

In 1820 Arnold's Bakery was located at this address. The following listings are from Washington directories located in the Washingtoniana Room of the Central Branch of the District of Columbia Library.

1830 John White, baker
1834 Frederick Pascal, baker
1853 Philip May, baker
1866 Frederick Stohlman, baker and confectioner

Note: Philip May is listed through the 1865 directory. Mrs. May was the aunt of Frederick Stohlman. The baking business, was evidently sold to Mr. and Mrs. May in 1845 and then resold to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stohlman in 1865. Frederick Stohlman transferred the business to J. William Stohlman the father of the last owner, William Stohlman.

The confectionary was a very popular store in Georgetown for almost a century. When the business ceased on July 14, 1957 it was suggested that the unaltered surviving interior of this ice cream parlor be preserved by donation to a museum. This was accomplished, and a section of the interior of the building is on permanent display in the Hall of Everyday Life in the American Past, Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Prepared by Dr. James Philip Noffsinger
Architect
National Park Service
August 18, 1966

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Sited on an irregular lot, this example of Georgetown commercial architecture combined a typically ornate facade with a noteworthy unaltered 19th century shop interior (now removed to the Smithsonian Institution).
2. Condition of fabric: Exterior fabric is in generally good condition. The ground floor interior (of Stohlman's Confectionary) has been added to the Smithsonian Institution collections. Second floor areas in generally fair condition; upper floor gutted.

B. Technical Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 29'-7" (four bays) x 97'-2" (including later additions); three stories.
2. Foundations: Sandstone.
3. Wall construction: Red smooth-finish face brick of common bond with headers every 9 courses. Although facade has been relatively unaltered, some repair work has been done on sides and rear.
4. Chimneys: Brick chimney (approximately 2' x 3') atop original building; brick chimney of same size on addition; five more (approximately 2' square) on addition.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Two double door openings (main: 4'-7" wooden opening; south: 3'-9" wooden opening). Main doors date from c. 1880. South door is glazed, transom above filled recently with sheet metal. Round-arched north (main) door has larger glazing, transom above, granite step below; paneled reveal. Simple wooden door at third floor level on south elevation once received materials via hoist.
 - b. Windows and shutters: Two-over-two-light double-hung wooden sash, no evidence of exterior shutters. Two central second-floor windows lengthened to floor level below lower sliding sash. Window openings incorporate segmental arch with incised wooden-paneled infilling, molded brick lintels

(egg and dart) and five-course molded brick belt course. Dependency windows six-over-six-light double-hung wooden sash, wooden sills, flat arch lintels; spacing on south elevation is irregular.

6. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: Flat roof of undetermined covering.
- b. Framing: Wood.
- c. Cornice, eaves: Pressed metal cavetto cornice ornamented by incised palmettes "supported" by five projecting incised brackets; capping cornice decorated with square faceted bosses, curves to embrace false tympanum on which is painted "Established 1819" - "Keystone" at top of arched element.
- d. Dormers: None.

C. Technical Description of Interiors:

- 1. Floor plans: Shop area floor is elevated the height of one riser approximately half way to rear wall; at this point, retail area is separated vertically from fountain parlor. On second floor, space over retail area has side hall plan with two large rooms separated by sliding doors. Area behind this and all areas on third floor are partitioned off. Condition of partitions, particularly on third floor, indicates numerous later remodelings in original building as well as in attached dependencies.
- 2. Stairways: Single run wooden stairway at south entrance curves inward (north) at second floor landing. Stairway to third floor continues in line in straight run (south to north) turning (east) at third floor landing. A third stairway, also connecting second and third floors begins on the north wall under third floor landing (of second stair) and rises along wall (east to west).
- 3. Flooring: Random width oak flooring; great number of cuts and repairs in flooring indicates much alteration and multiplicity of uses.
- 4. Wall and ceiling finish: Plastered wall and ceiling include plaster cornice, no chair rail.

5. Doorways and doors: Typical interior door is simple, woodpaneled. Wooden sliding doors separate two eastern rooms on second floor.
6. Trim: Wooden casings are similar in design to plaster cornice. Single strip molding runs approximately 18" below ceiling. Inner panels of two-paneled hinged interior shutters on upper floor are louvered.
7. Hardware: Plain iron box latches (doors on second and third floors) appear to be original
8. Lighting: Modern; gas fixture remains in northeast room of second floor.
9. Heating: Fireplace of strongly veined black stone, slate hearth, centrally placed on north wall of northeast room on second floor. Modern central heating is used throughout building.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Located on a roughly triangular lot on the "bend" of Wisconsin Avenue. Stohlman's Confectionary faces eastward on that street, holding a commanding position near the center of Georgetown's flourishing commercial district.
2. Enclosures: None.
3. Outbuildings: At least two dependencies have been added in subsequent additions to the original structure. Constructed of brick, three stories in height, they extend westward to the alley. Of special interest is a doorway at the third floor level on the south elevation of second (west) addition.
4. Walks: Fronts on concrete public sidewalk to the east.
5. Landscaping: None.

Prepared by Thomas R. Martinson
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
August 16, 1966



Stohlman's Confectionary
1254 Wisconsin Avenue

photo: Marc Blair, 1966



Stohlman's Confectionary
Interior

photo: Smithsonian Institution, 1966

WEST GEORGETOWN SCHOOL
1640 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W.
(Georgetown)
Washington, D. C.

WEST GEORGETOWN SCHOOL

Location: 1640 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. (Note: Prior to 1881, Wisconsin Avenue was called High Street and had different address numbers. From 1881 to 1906, Wisconsin Avenue was known as 32nd Street and had present address numbers.)

Present Owner: Robert Kerr, Jr.

Present Occupants: George Lincoln and Associates (Interior Designers); Chapman and Miller (Architects)

Present Use: Studio Office Building

Statement of Significance: Early twentieth-century school building for culinary arts erected as part of the manual training program of the District of Columbia and representative of the neo-Georgian trend in design of that period.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The following is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which this structure was built. The references are from records of the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia. The site is in Square 1279 lot 208.

The property is described in a plat of computation recorded in Survey Book 167, page 175 of the Records of the Office of Surveyor, District of Columbia.

- 1802 Deed July 13, 1802 recorded August 19, 1802 in
Liber H folio 475
John Davidson et ux Maria
To
Andrew Kaldenbach
One half of lot 208 in Beatty and Hawkins Addition
to Georgetown.
- 1806 Deed in Trust April 1, 1806 recorded April 2, 1806 in
Liber P folio 57
Andrew Kaldenbach
To
Thomas Herty
- 1809 Deed August 25, 1809 recorded November 5, 1809 in
Liber X folio 147
Washington Boyd, Marshall of District of Columbia
To
Daniel Bussard

- Conveyed by public sale June 18, 1808 as
the result of a law suit against Andrew
Kaldenbach.
- 1810 Deed January 6, 1810 recorded January 26, 1810
in Liber X folio 385
Daniel Bussard
To
Elizabeth Dunbough
- 1813 Deed May 27, 1813 recorded July 12, 1813 in
Liber AF folio 28
Elizabeth Dunbough
To
Abraham Landes
- 1818 Deed October 25, 1817 recorded April 7, 1818
in Liber AQ folio 287
Abraham Landes
To
Daniel Renner
- 1825 Deed in Trust July 16, 1825 recorded July 25,
1825 in Liber WB 13 folio 436
Daniel Bussard
To
William Bussard
- 1828 Mortgage December 1, 1827 recorded March 3, 1828
in Liber WB 22 folio 280
Elizabeth Dunbough
To
Richard Davis
- 1847 Deed July 28, 1847 recorded October 14, 1847
in Liber WB 137 folio 171
Henry Addison, Mayor of Georgetown
To
John Kurtz at a tax sale
- 1848 Deed April 10, 1848 recorded July 10, 1848 in
Liber WB 144 folio 103
Richard Davis
Samuel Reintzell, only child and heir to Elizabeth
Dunbough
To
John Kurtz
- 1860 Deed March 8, 1860 recorded October 11, 1860
in Liber J.A.S. 205 folio 290
John D. Kurtz et ux Jane T.
To
Corporation of Georgetown
- 1860 Deed October 14, 1859 recorded October 11, 1860
in Liber J.A.S. 205 folio 293
James A. Reilly
John M. Reilly
and
William H. Reintzell et al

To
Corporation of Georgetown
1954 Deed November 30, 1954 recorded December 9, 1954
in Liber 10339 folio 121
The Board of Commissioners of the District of
Columbia
To
Robert C. Deigert
David N. Yerkes
Tenants in common
Seller acting pursuant to authority under
Act of Congress August 5, 1939 (53 STAT.
1218) Sold for \$26,155
1955 Deed November 4, 1955 recorded in Liber 10547
folio 137
Robert C. Deigert and wife Joan
David N. Yerkes and wife Catherine
To
Robert S. Kerr and wife Grayce B.
Tenants by entirety

2. Date of erection: Built in 1911 (Architectural drawing in office of Deigert and Yerkes, Architects, Cabin John, Maryland)
3. Architect: Snowden Ashford; born 1866, died January 26, 1927. Appointed assistant building inspector for the District of Columbia in 1885. Appointed Municipal Architect July, 1909 and resigned in 1921 to engage in private practice. Ashford was a member of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and one of the organizers and officers of the Architectural Club of Washington. (Obituary, American Art Annual, Volume 24) T.J.D. Fuller signed the drawing of the building which was located in the Cabin John, Maryland office of Deigert and Yerkes, Architects.
4. Original plans, construction, etc.: The original drawings are said to be in the possession of Mrs. Robert S. Kerr, Jr., wife of the former U.S. Senator from Oklahoma. One drawing with the names of the architect (Snowden Ashford, Municipal Architect, District Manual Training School, L 208SQ1279) and the draftsman (T.J.D. Fuller Arch't., 806 17th St., Dec. 10, 1910) is in possession of the firm of Deigert and Yerkes, Architects, 8001 MacArthur Boulevard, Cabin John, Maryland.
5. Notes on alterations and additions: The building underwent remodeling when the school was discontinued and office space was created for the District. The firm of Deigert and

Yerkes, Architects, engaged in extensive remodeling of the interior of the building and steam cleaned the exterior. (District Building; Building permits A60820, 11/10/54 repair; A61750, 12/16/54 repair; A61999, 12/29/54 fence; A62000, 12/29/54 sign; A69608, 1/7/55 plumbing; and A62473, 1/18/55 revision).

6. Important Old Views: Photographs in the National Archives, Record Group 54; Bureau of Plant Industry: No. 12524; July 28, 1911 shows some construction along sidewalk No. 29888, dated 1926; No. H20513, dated 1917. Photographs in the files of the Commission of Fine Arts, undated, credit: The Commercial Photo Co., Inc., 1403 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., two photographs showing the building as a school.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

In 1858 the Corporation of Georgetown decided to provide a school building on High Street. The resolution follows:

"A resolution in relation to a Town School: Whereas it is represented that a portion of the lot at the corner of High (Wisconsin Avenue) and Fourth Street [sic - Market Street was meant - Fourth Street was called Volta Street] (33rd St.) was originally donated for the purpose of erecting thereon buildings for educational purposes, Therefore:

Be it resolved by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the Corporation of Georgetown, that the guardians of the Town School be, and they are hereby instructed to take such steps as in their judgment may be necessary to secure the above mentioned lot for the purpose of erecting thereon a suitable house for school purposes. Approved June 19, 1858"

Ordinances of the Corporation of Georgetown with a Table of Contents. From March 1858 to March 1859, printed by order of the Corporation by Ezekiel Hughes, printer, 1859, Georgetown, D.C. p. 21. This was accomplished at an expense of \$4,500.

In 1860 it was decided to erect a new school. "Recites that said property has been bought pursuant to a resolution passed by 2nd party [Corporation of Georgetown], proposed in said resolution to erect a schoolhouse on land to be purchased by them within that part of Georgetown

lying West of High and North of 1st Streets as by reference to said resolution will more fully appear."
[Liber JAS 205 folio 290; October, 1860, Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia]

The ~~enacting~~ resolution was approved in 1861.

"A Resolution in favor of the West Georgetown School - Resolved by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the Corporation of Georgetown, that the Mayor and Clerk of the Corporation be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue a certificate of the stock of this Corporation, to the amount of one thousand dollars, in favor of and payable to the order of the 'guardians of the Georgetown School,' for the purpose of enabling said guardians to put in operation the West Georgetown Public School: Provided, that the said guardians pay interest on the said one thousand dollars, quarterly, at the rate of six percent per annum; said interest to be paid out of the school-tax fund: Provided further, that said certificate of stock be paid off as soon as said school-tax fund will admit, without interfering with the operation of the said West Georgetown School. Approved January 26, 1861."

[Ordinances of the Corporation of Georgetown from January 1861 to January 1862, printed by order of the Corporation, 1862, p. 11]

The name of the School was changed before 1887 when it was known as Public School No. 3. In 1901 the last pupils attended the school and it was abandoned and subsequently demolished in 1910 when plans for a more substantial school building were formulated. In 1911 the new building was completed and the six-room school opened in 1912 offering vocational training. In 1918 it was described as a school for preserving and cooking in the manual training division of the Public School System. During the depression free hot lunches were served at the school, and in 1941 it was known as the central lunch kitchen. From 1942 to 1949 canning classes were part of its culinary arts program, but in 1950 the building was converted to space for offices serving the

school system and for surplus food storage. Finally, in 1954 the Government of the District of Columbia offered the building for sale, and an architectural firm purchased it for professional offices.

Prepared by Dr. James Philip Noffsinger
Architect
National Park Service
August 17, 1966

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Originally designed as a school for culinary arts, building has been remodeled for professional offices. Exterior remains substantially unaltered and is a suave example of post-1900 archeological phase of Georgian revival style.
2. Condition of fabric: Good; interior remodeled 1954-1956.

B. Technical Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Wisconsin Avenue (east) elevation 79'-1"; 33rd Street (west) elevation 81'-5"; southeast elevation, 26'-9", southwest, 34'-7"; north elevation approximately 40'. Structure is two stories in height, irregular in plan.
2. Foundations: Brick to grade, foundation capped by water table.
3. Wall construction: Red Flemish bond brick painted light grey. Brick quoins four courses high at corners and flanking slightly projecting three-bay center pavilion of east front. Swag-carved stone ornaments under second-floor windows flanking east entrance and over center window of west wall.
4. Chimneys: Red brick chimney (approximately 4'0" x 2'-0") with plain stone cap over northeast quadrant of building. Very large round metal vent located in center of roof.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Wisconsin Avenue door (6'-2 1/2" masonry opening) is flanked by Ionic pilasters supporting curved dentilled pediment. 33rd Street door (6'-9" masonry opening) is flanked by 3/4 round engaged Roman Doric columns surmounted by iron-railed balcony. Plain torus moldings at bases of columns rest on incised plinths. Wooden double doors of Wisconsin Avenue entrance have

single large glazed panels. 33rd Street double doors have two simple wooden panels below glazed areas. Both entrance sills are of granite; four granite steps lead from the landing at the east entrance, five at the west.

- b. Windows and shutters: Twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung wooden sash in very flat segmental-arched openings with stone sills predominate. On five-bay east front larger windows are 4'-8" wide. Four narrower (3'-2") windows flanking east entrance and center window above are nine-over-nine. Twelve-over-twelve-light center window richly framed in carved stone frontispiece with flanking console motifs and double keystone. Pediment lunette has radial "spiderweb" muntins. Nine-bay west elevation has window openings 4'-4" wide. Double window over west entrance twelve-over-twelve-light with glazed semi-circular transom. Of four west basement windows north of entrance, two nearest entrance are twelve-light single sash, and two are ventilators.

Bay window on north elevation is not part of original construction; probably added in remodeling of 1954-1956. No shutters.

6. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: Roof is hipped, with slightly projecting gable over eastern pediment.
- b. Framing: Unknown.
- c. Cornice, eaves: Cyma recta modillioned cornice with dentilled base.
- d. Dormers. None.

C. Technical Description of Interiors:

Interior has been completely altered in the remodeling of 1954-1956. Present plan is divided into several professional suites which open onto central east-west hallway connecting the two entrances.

D. Site:

- 1. General setting and orientation: The building is sited on an irregular triangular lot formed by the intersection of Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., and 33rd Street, N.W., resulting in the oddly-shaped plan. This location, near the top of the long hill cresting at R Street, N.W., is on the northern

fringe of the Georgetown commercial district and is adjacent to a totally residential neighborhood to the west.

2. Enclosures: A brick retaining wall with granite coping extends southward along Wisconsin Avenue public sidewalk and buttresses an embankment above small court on grade with 33rd Street.
3. Outbuildings: None.
4. Walks: The building abuts public sidewalks along Wisconsin Avenue and 33rd Street.
5. Landscaping. None.

Prepared by Thomas R. Martinson
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
August 3, 1966



West Georgetown School
1640 Wisconsin Avenue

photo: Marc Blair, 1966



West Washington Hotel
1238 Wisconsin Avenue

photo: Marc Blair, 1966

WEST WASHINGTON HOTEL

1238 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W.

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

WEST WASHINGTON HOTEL

Location: 1238 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.
(Note: Prior to 1881, Wisconsin Avenue was called High Street and had different address numbers. From 1881 to 1906, Wisconsin Avenue was known as 32nd Street and had present address numbers.)

Present Owner: Roman Catholic Church of Christ the King;
2301 Colston Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland

Present Occupant: Billy Martin's Carriage House Restaurant

Present Use: Restaurant and apartments

Statement of Significance: This building was well known to Washingtonians as the West Washington Hotel for many years and was a favorite meeting place for Congressmen.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The following information is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which the structure was built. The site is in Square 1218, Lot 847, old Lot 89.

1805 John Dunlop died intestate (Administration Case 1-180). He had emigrated from Ireland and died leaving Mary Dunlop, his mother; Frances Backlie, his sister and Alexander Dunlop, his brother as heirs-at-law.

References are to the Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia. The chain follows:

1818 Deed July 4, 1818 recorded October 21, 1818 in
Liber AT folio 114

Alexander Dunlop

To

Washington Bowie

John Kurtz

"...and benefit of the North wall of brick house aforesaid (to the south of the property) when they wish to build adjoining same using same as a partition wall and also the privilege of laying foundations and extending the North wall of their house"

- 1820 Deed June 12, 1820 recorded June 14, 1820 in
Liber AY folio 296
Washington Bowie et ux Margaret C.
To
John Kurtz
- 1841 Deed December 18, 1840 recorded February 29, 1841 in
Liber WB 83 folio 505
John Kurtz
To
James Hicks
- 1842 Deed May 14, 1842 recorded June 25, 1842 in
Liber WB 94 folio 440
James Hicks et ux Margaret Helen
To
Benjamin F. Miller
- 1842 Deed June 22, 1842 recorded August 19, 1842 in
Liber WB 96 folio 173
James Hicks
To
Matilda O'Neale
- 1849 Deed in Trust Sept. 10, 1849 recorded Oct. 31, 1849 in
Liber JAS 58 folio 215
Matilda O'Neale
To
Bennett Sewell
- 1853 Deed May 4, 1853 recorded June 15, 1853 in
Liber JAS 57 folio 413
John Marbury, Trustee of court selling the estate
of Alexander Dunlop by decree of April 17, 1850
To
Lewis Carberry
One half interest in the property
- 1853 Deed June 10, 1853 recorded June 15, 1853 in
Liber JAS 57 folio 420
James Hicks et ux Margaret Helen
Matilda O'Neale
Lewis Carberry
To
Richard Pettit
- 1858 Deed December 1, 1858 recorded December 16, 1858 in
Liber JAS 166 folio 3
Bennett Sewell, Trustee
Lewis Carberry
Margaret H. Hicks
James Hicks
To
Richard Pettit

WEST WASHINGTON HOTEL
HABS No. DC-103 (Page 3)

- 1867 Deed November 19, 1867 recorded November 19, 1867 in
Liber ECE 19 folio 331
Richard Pettit et ux Mary Ann
To
William J. L. Nicodemus
- 1867 Deed December 6, 1867 recorded December 9, 1867 in
Liber ECE 24 folio 154
William J. L. Nicodemus et ux Frances E.
To
Richard Pettit
- 1874 Deed November 11, 1874 recorded November 12, 1874 in
Liber 768 folio 239
Charles H. Pettit, son of the late Mary Ann
Pettit and the late Richard Pettit
To
Richard Fullalove
- 1883 Deed November 6, 1883 recorded March 18, 1884 in
Liber 1073 folio 199
Richard Fullalove et ux Elizabeth J.
To
Joseph Schladt
- 1885 Deed April 18, 1885 recorded April 18, 1885 in
Liber 1122 folio 155
Richard Fullalove et ux Elizabeth J.
To
Joseph Schladt
- 1931 Deed December 12, 1930 recorded January 9, 1931 in
Liber 6518 folio 171
Commissioners of the District of Columbia
To
Charles H. Wiltsie
(Tax Sale)
- 1941 Executor's Deed February 21, 1938 recorded March 5,
1941 in Liber 7585 folio 595
Mary Emily Wiltsie Field as executor of the last will
and testament of Charles H. Wiltsie, deceased
To
William G. Martin
- 1941 Executor's Deed March 21, 1932 recorded March 5, 1941 in
Liber 7585 folio 597
William G. Wadhams, widower also known as W. Grant
Wadhams as executor of the last will and testament
of Mary A. Wadhams, deceased.
To
William G. Martin

- 1941 Deed February 25, 1941 recorded March 5, 1941 in
Liber 7585 folio 599
Daniel W. O'Donoghue, Jr., Trustee under last will
and testament of Joseph Schladt, deceased, by
decree passed by District Court on June 24, 1938.
To
William G. Martin
- 1943 Deed June 4, 1943 recorded June 15, 1943 in
Liber 7586 folio 77
William Martin and wife Martha M.
To
Carle W. Turner
- 1943 Deed June 4, 1943 recorded June 15, 1943 in
Liber 7865 folio 79
Carle W. Turner, unmarried
To
William G. Martin et ux Martha M.
Tenants by entirety
- 1953 Deed April 8, 1953 recorded May 12, 1953 in
Liber 9963 folio 419
Martha Patricia Simpson (nee Martin) daughter and
one of the only two heirs and devisees under the
will of William G. Martin, deceased, who was
surviving tenant by entirety of Martha M. Martin
To
William A. Martin, son and the only other heir
- 1959 Deed October 19, 1959 recorded October 19, 1959 in
Liber 11325 folio 529
William A. Martin et al
To
Billy Martin's Carriage House, Inc.
- 1965 Deed November 15, 1965 recorded November 15, 1965 in
Liber 12513 folio 21
Billy Martin's Carriage House, Inc.
To
Christ the King Roman Catholic Church
2. Date of erection: Probably c. 1850. The deed of 1842
cited above includes a clause permitting use of a party
wall for construction, should any be undertaken, and a
ten-year lease dated October 10, 1851, recorded June 26,
1852 in Liber JAS 42 folio 200 refers to adjacent
building on corner as unfinished.
- 3 Architect: Unknown.
- 4 Original plans, construction, etc.: None known.
5. Notes on alterations: Many recent alterations are recorded
in the District Building ranging from 1936 to 1958 for a
vault, plumbing, repair, refrigeration, etc. Their
listing follows:

<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
188745	3/9/36	repair
243317	5/7/41	repair
248988	11/5/41	repair
266111	1/6/44	repair
820	1/12/45	plumbing
277473	5/7/45	repair
281243	11/9/45	addition
282357	1/21/46	vault
A-35316	9/3/52	repair
A-45505	2/2/53	plumbing
A-46515	3/11/53	refrigeration
B-36472	8/5/58	plumbing

One of the major alterations is quoted below:
"9/3/52 A35316 close door at front and install window install 8" cinder block wall at rear passage make one horizontal **exit** 3'-8" wide refinish interior as/plans install class "B" fire door at foot of new stairs rails at all steps tin roof \$2,000.00 William A. Martin 3940 N. Glebe Road Arlington"

The major alteration was supervised by Maurice May, architect.

6. Important old views: None.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

This building was a well-known hotel and restaurant from the 1880's to the present and has been a favorite gathering place for prominent officials. Known as Schladt's Hotel and later as the West Washington Hotel, this was the abode of Joseph Schladt from 1877 until 1936, a period of 59 years. Washington, D.C. directories give the following tenant information:

1877 - Joseph Schladt
1881 - Joseph Schladt; saloon
1885-1896 - Joseph Schladt; hotel and restaurant
1897-1936 - West Washington Hotel; Joseph Schladt
1937-1939 - not listed
1940-1943 - vacant.

Prepared by Dr. James Philip Noffsinger
Architect
National Park Service
August 15, 1966

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: In spite of extensive modern alterations, this building, once an important Georgetown hotel, retains much of its original character.
2. Condition of fabric: Good; recently reconditioned.

B. Technical Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Old building: 30'-3" (dimension of porch across four bays) x 45'-5". Later additions extend to alley, approximately 100' total depth. Four stories in height.
2. Foundations: Brick to grade.
3. Wall construction: Red brick of common bond with headers every 6 courses, has been painted white on East (street) facade. Side brickwork above eave line is recent.
4. Porches: Shallow wooden porch resting directly on cement sidewalk is eclectic in style current c. 1870 and is clearly old. It appears to have been assembled from elements of another structure, since it projects beyond facade bays, is inserted beneath a more modern overhang, and has two railed-off areas with no access. Spool-and-spiral-turned tapering colonettes with vaguely Byzantine capitals rest on posts of cross-braced railing and support chamfered impost shafts, some with cross-bracing. Large sign partly obscures impost zone.
5. Chimneys: None visible from street.
6. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Glazed wooden double doors at 1238 are recent. Simple glazed wooden door at 1240 leads to upper floors, has plain wooden casing.
 - b. Windows and shutters: Six-over-six-light double-hung wooden sash windows diminish in height from second to fourth floor. Sills apparently wooden; lintels are sheathed in heavy geometric tin embellishments.
7. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: front portion of roof rises over modern addition; original roof slopes slightly toward rear.

b. Framing: Unknown.

c. Boldly projecting modillioned cornice of ponderous eclectic design is supported visually by five elaborate consoles.

d. Dormers: None.

C. Technical Description of Interiors: Interior has been gutted in alteration; was not recorded.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Faces east on Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. on a gently sloping (north to south) site between Prospect and N Streets near the center of Georgetown's busy commercial strip.

2. Enclosures: None.

3. Outbuildings: At least three brick ells have been added westward from the original structure; traces of an early porch remain on the north elevation of the major ell.

4. Walks: Fronts upon modern public sidewalk on Wisconsin Avenue.

5. Landscaping: None.

Prepared by Thomas R. Martinson
Student Assistant Architect
National Park Service
August 8, 1966

APPENDIX

OLD GEORGETOWN ACT

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

APPENDIX

OLD GEORGETOWN ACT

Public Law 808 - 81st Congress - H.R. 7670
D.C. Code 5-801, 64 Stat. 903

An Act To regulate the height, exterior design, and construction of private and semipublic buildings in the Georgetown area of the National Capital.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress Assembled, That there is hereby created in the District of Columbia a district known as "Old Georgetown" which is bounded on the east by Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway from the Potomac River to the north boundary of Dumbarton Oaks Park, on the north by the north boundary of Dumbarton Oaks Park, Whitehaven Street and Whitehaven Parkway to Thirty-fifth Street, south along the middle of Thirty-fifth Street to Reservoir Road, west along the middle of Reservoir Road to Archbold Parkway, on the west by Archbold Parkway from Reservoir Road to the Potomac River, on the south by the Potomac River to the Rock Creek Parkway.

Sec. 2. In order to promote the general welfare and to preserve and protect the places and areas of historic interest, exterior architectural features and examples of the type of architecture used in the National Capital in its initial years, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, before issuing any permit for the construction, alteration, reconstruction, or razing of any building within said Georgetown district described in section 1 shall refer the plans to the National Commission of Fine Arts for a report as to the exterior architectural features, height, appearance, color, and texture of the materials of exterior construction which is subject to public view from a public highway. The National Commission of Fine Arts shall report promptly to said Commissioners of the District of Columbia its recommendations, including such changes, if any, as in the judgment of the Commission are necessary and desirable to preserve the historic value of said Georgetown district. The said Commissioners shall take such actions as in their judgment are right and proper in the circumstances: Provided, That, if the said Commission of Fine Arts fails to submit a report on such plans within forty-five days, its approval thereof shall be assumed and a permit may be issued.

Sec. 3. In carrying out the purpose of this Act, the Commission of Fine Arts is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of three architects, who shall serve as a board of review without expense to the United States and who shall advise the Commission of Fine Arts, in writing, regarding designs and plans referred to it.

Sec. 4. Said Commissioners of the District of Columbia, with the aid of the National Park Service and of the National Park and Planning Commission, shall make a survey of the "Old Georgetown" area for the use of the Commission of Fine Arts and of the building permit office of the District of Columbia, such survey to be made at a cost not exceeding \$8,000, which amount is hereby authorized.

Sec. 5. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as superseding or affecting in any manner any Act of Congress heretofore enacted relating to the alteration, repair, or demolition of insanitary or unsafe dwellings or other structures.

Approved September 22, 1950.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

The Historic American Buildings Survey was initiated in 1933 by the National Park Service in collaboration with the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress to establish a permanent archive of American architecture. The aims of the Survey were recognized by the Historic American Sites Act of 1935, enacted to "secure, collate, and preserve drawings, plans, photographs, and other data of historic and archeologic sites, buildings, and objects." By the end of 1941, when World War II caused a suspension of activity, 6,389 structures had been recorded.

In 1957 the Survey was reactivated on a long-range basis. Architectural interest and merit, in addition to historical significance, are the basic criteria for selection. One of the largest national collections of its kind, the Survey now contains over 27,500 measured drawings, 38,500 photographs, and 7,500 pages of architectural and historical data for approximately 11,000 historic buildings throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

An illustrated HABS catalog, geographically arranged and fully indexed was published in 1941, and a supplement was issued in 1959. New catalogs are being published by states because of the increasing size of the collection. HABS catalogs may be consulted in libraries throughout the country.

The data and photographs in this publication have been selected from records made by the HABS for its archive at the Library of Congress. Copies of HABS material are available from the Division of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., 20540. The Library of Congress will supply price lists on request.

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